FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR SUBMITS PROPOSAL AT VIENNA CSCE MEETING

DW172051 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Two days prior to the conclusion of the first phase of the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting, a number of delegations submitted some proposals today. Our special correspondent Guenter Leuschner reports:

Bulgaria is the author of a proposal to hold a forum on ecological problems within the scope of the CSCE in order to intensify the European countries' cooperation in the protection and improvement of the environment. That is an important subject that has been given more attention in Vienna than in earlier CSCE follow-up meetings. Austria and the Polish People's Republic jointly suggested that a symposium of scientists and representatives of state institutions should be held in Krakow on problems of cultural heritage, its preservation, and the imparting of more knowledge in that field between the 35 countries. Thereby they pick up a theme that already played a role at the Budapest CSCE cultural forum.

However, an important, really political proposal was made by the GDR today. The point is to embody the policy of dialogue for the settlement of political and military problems in the future final document of the Vienna meeting and to make its component part of the CSCE process. It could be argued that the CSCE essentially is based on the dialogue between countries, particularly countries of different social systems, and that therefore it is unnecessary to stress such a policy.

Expounding our proposal, GDR Ambassador Peter Steglich indirectly addressed such possible objections. He stressed that the policy of dialogue will only lead to results if efforts are made not to concentrate on what divides the sides, but to focus on common interests. That does not mean, Steglich said, that existing differences of opinion should be blurred. But in the awareness of their existence, efforts should be made to find solutions acceptable to all sides.

The observer of this phase of the meeting is by no means under the impression that that principle is respected by all delegations. Rather, two or three delegations seem to be unable to see the woods of common interests for the trees of differences.

However, something else is more important. Our proposal is based on the principle that in our time of nuclear and space technology peace and security cannot be created through antagonism, but can only be had through cooperation, by political means, and on a constantly decreasing level of armaments. Such a security partnership or, as Steglich said, community of survival reflects objective necessities which 10 or 12 years ago, when the Helsinki Final Act was drafted, were not as strongly developed as they are today.

Thus the point also is for us to integrate changes in the world that necessitate new forms and procedures in relations between countries, into the CSCE process. Therefore, the Vienna final document should contain obligations stating, for instance, that political dialogue and negotiations should be conducted responsibly, guided by the desire for results and the readiness for compromise. In addition, the continuation and deepening of political dialogue between countries of different social systems are described as the most appropriate means to stimulate detente. Moreover, the special necessity of a regular dialogue on a high or summit level between the USSR and the United States as well as between the members of the alliances existing in Europe is being stressed.

The GDR wants the Vienna meeting to emphasize the value of the policy dialogue, so as to make all participants stand up for security partnership and its practical consequences and in addition to try and find new forms of relations between countries by way of dialogue -- forms creating more confidence, predictability, and constructive cooperation. As the representative of a neutral country said following the plenary session, with that proposal the GDR has given the discussion in Vienna on the political outlines of a final document an important initial impetus.

SFRY ALBANIANS PROTEST TREATMENT TO CSCE

AU151324 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 13 Dec 86 p 7

[Text] Vienna (APA) -- In an appeal to the Vienna CSCE follow-up conference, Albanian-speaking refugees from the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo accused the government in Belgrade of pursuing a "policy of forced assimilation and terrorism" against the Albanian minority. The example of the Albanians in Kosovo shows, the appeal says, that Yugoslavia is violating the rights of the ethnic minorities fixed in the Helsinki Final Act and in its own constitution. The repression of the security forces carries the threat of a civil war. The "People's Movement for the Republic of Kosovo" appeals to the CSCE to influence Belgrade in respect of the granting of rights to minorities. The Yugoslav Government is pursuing "a policy of forced assimilation, of cultural, social, and -- partly -- even physical genocide" toward the Albanian minority, explained representatives of the movement at a press conference in Vienna. In 1986, in a secret session, the Communist Party Central Committee formed a "crisis team," which is now wielding power in Kosovo. This crisis team has worked out a plan according to which Kosovo is to lose its autonomy and the Albanian national flag by 1990, it was said. The Albanians, however, are not a minority in Yugoslavia, but the third strongest ethnic group after Serbs and Croats.

SFRY DELEGATE TO CSCE VIEWS MINORITIES POLICY

LD152332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1837 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, Dec 15 (TANJUG) -- National minorities in Europe account for the fact unalterable by doctored statistics, administrative acts, or discrimination -- Yugoslav chief delegate Ignjac Golob said in a general debate at the CSCE Vienna follow-up today. [as received] Golob cautioned that provisions in the Helsinki document were ignored in some cases and, still worse, some of the national minorities were "anyhow exposed to assimilation." Only limited results have been achieved in the exercise of minority rights, said Golob and suggested that the question should be considered by 35 Helsinki charter signatory countries at a separate meeting to be called after the current Vienna conference. Assertions by some countries about the non-existence of national minorities, Golob said, were rough violations of the Helsinki Charter. These countries, he added, do not apply or fulfil their obligations ensuing from international law, and multilateral or bilateral agreements.

Golob, who heads the Yugoslav delegation to the Vienna CSCE follow-up, denied the "theories" claiming that national minorities exist only where they are recognized by national legislation or by international agreements. The status of national minorities, stressed Golob, derives its origin from international law so that it should be warranted by legal acts consequently. Golob also warned against the attempted launching of the term "internationally non-recognized language" and asked who was entitled to recognizing or not recognizing the right of one's maternal langauge. Whoever would sink as low as denying the others' mother tongues by all means flagrantly violates human rights, said Golob. He called for the national minorities to be recognized not only the rights equal with the majority nation but also the special rights in certain domains of live and activity.

AWP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VIETNAM 11 DECEMBER

AU111508 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] A delegation of the AWP has left for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to attend the Sixth Congress of the Communist of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The delegation is led by Xhemal Dymylja, AWP Central Committee member and Elbasan District AWP committee first secretary. The delegation was seen off at Rinas Airport by Sofokli Lazri, AWP Central Committee member, and Agim Popa, director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee. Le Ngoc Thanh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was also present.

AWP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PORTUGUESE CONGRESS

AU131700 Tirana ATA in English 1025 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 13 (ARA) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the PLA, led by the member of the Central Committee of the PLA, Anastas Kondo, left for Portugal, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CP (Reconstructed) of Portugal. The delegation will attend the manifestation to be organized in Lisbon on occasion of the conclusion of the 5th Congress of the CP (R) of Portugal and the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of its founding.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ECUADOR

AU170930 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 16 (ATA) -- A delegation of the Trade Unions of Albania [TUA] headed by the secretary of the TUA General Council Strati Marko left for Ecuador. The delegation will attend the 18th Congress of the National Teachers' Union of Ecuador.

BALKAN MEDICAL UNION SECRETARY GENERAL VISITS

AU121730 Tirana ATA in English 0936 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 12 (ATA) -- The secretary general of the Balkan Medical Union, Prof. Arthur Karase [spelling as received], paid a visit to our country these days. He met and exchanged opinions with the chairman of the Albanian section of the Balkan Medical Union, Dr. Ylli Popa. He was also received by the Minister of health, Ajli Alushani.

ALIA RECEIVES NEW PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR

AU171410 Tirana ATA in English 1021 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 17 (ATA) -- The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received yesterday the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Mujahid Hussain who presented the credentials. The ceremony of the presentation of the credentials was attended by the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj; the director of department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Zeqi Agolli, and chairman of the protocol branch of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Kosta Cifligu.

PLUMBING, WIRING IN NEW APARTMENTS CRITICIZED

AU142101 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 7 Dec 86 p 3

[Franc Zhupa article: "Notebook of Impressions -- When I Moved Into a New Apartment"]

[Text] For the past 10 years the factory for prefabricated parts for housing construction has been in production. You can find new blocks of apartments built with these sections everywhere. Even more and better ones will be built in the future, for there are many factors favoring this mode of construction. One would have thought that in these past 10 years problems involving the improvement of technology and production quality would have been solved, yet this still has not happened.

To see the truth of this, you only have to visit a new prefabricated apartment block. Let us go to a new block in the 10th District of the capital. There are a lot of good points about the apartment, and there is plenty of space. What leaves something to be desired is the standard of the electrical fittings and the plumbing. These, for the most part, have not been plastered into the walls. One might claim that these apartments are different from those built with bricks. It is not possible to make the necessary channels in concrete, and so the solution is to put these fittings outside. This is true, and yet it is also true that these prefabricated parts have been in production for a decade now. Why, during this period, has no possibility been found for making the slightest technological modification, creating these channels at the production stage, so that later the electricians and plumbers will have somewhere to install their wires and pipes? Such a demand stems from any producer's duty to constantly improve quality. Also, this would avoid the unnecessary and wearisome labor laid upon everybody who moves into a new apartment. New residents often have to take time off work to dig these channels in concrete with hammers and chisels, channels which should have been provided by the factory. Of course everybody has to make some adjustments on moving in, according to their requirements for the internal arrangement of their apartments. But it is not normal for a new resident to take on such additional work to make up for the producer's deficiencies. This means that the term "new apartment" loses its meaning.

Another point: Before it is handed over, every new flat is supplied with electricity. First of all, why is not all the additional work which falls to almost every new resident carried out by the workers and electricians of the construction enterprises? Why do not those whose job it is set to work with hammer and chisel, instead of the person moving in? We think that there is the influence here of an unspoken agreement between the workmen and those who supervise their work. The formula for their agreement is: Let the new resident do what fitting work he wants, and we will only do enough work so as not to step out of line.

But do these comrades, the fitters and those producing the prefabricated parts, understand that their shoddy work merely causes delays, wasted time, and weariness to new residents? What is the attitude of the managers of these enterprises in such cases? Of course, they look the other way. We know this, because the problem is well-known, and there have even been occasional efforts to solve it. But it is still a fact that residents of large prefabricated blocks, before they move into their "new apartment," must equip themselves with a hammer and chisel, not to mention the boots they need to cross the uncleared area round about the apartment, such as we see in "Ali Baushi" Street, in the 10th District. Are they waiting for the rain to clean up the road and open spaces? Or are they waiting for citizens to write again in "Notebook of Impressions"?

ZHIVKOV ANNOUNCES BCP CC PLENUM 'NEXT WEEK'

AU172027 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 17 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, read a large speech at the plenum of the okrug committee of the BCP in the city of Ruse. He spoke about a number of problems related to the country's development and paid special attention to the need to adopt a new concept of the regional structures. Quoting examples from the Ruse Okrug, whose development has been assessed as good, Mr Todor Zhivkov noted that in the future the districts [okrugs] -- must not develop as a mere mechanical sum of production units and municipalities but as a unified technological, economic and social entity. It is possible to outline the most important directions to be followed in order to integrate the potential and resources of all districts.

Analyzing these problems, the Bulgarian party and state leader dwelled on the need to adopt a strategic policy aimed at achieving a qualitatively new growth rate of the economy and in all spheres of social development. "We have set ourselves the aim to achieve this qualitatively new growth on the basis of modern techno-scientific progress, through the maximum utilization of intensive factors. Qualitative changes are needed in industry, economic and public life, culture, the political system and management. The task now is to further democratize society by applying consistently the principles of self-management at all levels and by the establishment of self-managing organizations."

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that these problems will be discussed at a plenum of the BCP CC next week. The plenum will also discuss the draft plan for Bulgaria's socio-economic development in the Ninth Five-Year Period, a draft regulation of the economic activities, a draft statute of the economic associations and a proposal on their functioning. "The resolutions of the forthcoming plenum of the CC of the BCP will have great importance for the solution of a number of acute problems," stressed Mr. Todor Zhivkov.

Dwelling in detail on the advantages of the totally new formulations about the regional entities in this country, the secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council emphasised the necessity of maximum concentration of the resources in the decisive directions in order to stop any dissipation of funds. Not the administrative status but the socioeconomic and intellectual structure built on the territory of the okrug are determinative for it in the modern sense of that word, stressed Mr. Todor Zhivkov.

He also spoke about the present-day international situation. Mr. Todor Zhivkov said that the meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the CMEA member states which was held in Moscow is an exceptionally important event in the life of the socialist community. "In the spirit of sincerity and trust the meeting discussed basic theoretical and practical problems of socialism of crucial importance to our countries, to the fraternal community, to world socialism, to the fate of mankind," he said.

Dwelling on the summit between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, the Bulgarian leader said that at the meeting in Moscow the Soviet position, brilliantly expressed by Mr. Gorbachev, had been unanimously supported.

The major fact in the world today, continued Mr. Todor Zhivkov, is the gigantic development of militarism which threatens mankind. These are nuclear militarism, the intention for turning of space into a nuclear base for the first strike against the socialist community, the development of conventional weapons, the establishing of regional military centres. An agreement was not reached in Reykjavik, said Mr. Todor Zhivkov, but the whole world was again convinced that it is the Soviet Union that stands consistently for removal of the nuclear threat. It became clear that the U.S. Administration puts the weight on the Strategic Defence Initiative, which will lead to militarization of space, to acceleration on a qualitatively new basis of the arms race. We, said Mr. Todor Zhivkov, are consistent supporters of disarmament, but while the threat on the side of imperialism exists we are compelled to maintain the military parity.

Dwelling on the decision of the USSR for a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, which has been assessed highly by the peoples of the world, the Bulgarian leader said that it is logical that the Soviet Union cannot extend this moratorium endlessly, as the U.S. Administration refuses to join it and does not stop the nuclear tests.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov said: "We, our party and government, are ready to unconditionally support the position of the Soviet Union if it decides to terminate the moratorium after its expiry at the end of the year, since the other side does not show any signs of good will and new political thinking."

In his speech the Bulgarian head of state gave a high assessment to the results of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to India. The Delhi Declaration reflects the level of new political thinking which corresponds to the realities of our nuclear age. "We greet this declaration," said Mr Zhivkov.

He noted that Bulgaria assesses highly the results of the Eighth Conference of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare, which made a positive contribution to the positive settlement of the topical problems of our troubled times.

In conclusion, the secretary general of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Council expressed optimism about the future despite the fact that the international situation continues to be tense. "The forces of peace and reason are increasing constantly and are in a position to halt the nuclear madness. Our historical optimism comes from the considerable achievements of socialism and its promising future. The congresses of the fraternal parties mark a new stage in the development of the socialist community. The 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had a historical significance in this respect," said Mr Todor Zhivkov.

RUSE OKRUG BCP CHIEF GIVEN NEW POST

AU171915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] A plenum of the okrug BCP committee has been held in Ruse. Comrade Todor Zhivkov took part in the work of the plenum, which was also attended by comrades Petur Mladenov, Grigor Stoichkov, and Dimitur Stanishev. The plenum relieved Petur Petrov from the post of first secretary of Ruse Okrug BCP Committee due to his appointment as first deputy chairman of the Economic Council. Ivan Vinkov, hitherto a secretary of the okrug BCP committee, was elected first secretary of the Ruse Okrug BCP Committee.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a speech. He spoke of the need for new views and approaches in resolving the tasks for achieving qualitatively new growth in the economy, and dwelt on topical problems of the international situation.

FURTHER 'FORCE 5' QUAKE IN STRAZHITSA REGION

AU180812 Sofia BTA in English 0703 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 18 (BTA) -- The Institute of Geophysics with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has announced that there had been an eqrthquake with its epicenter in the town of Strazhitsa (220 km to the north-east of Sofia) at 0 hrs 2 minutes local time today. The quake's intensity at its epicenter was grade 5 on the 12-grade Medvedev-Sponheuer-Karnik scale. In other parts of the country the quake was of the 3rd grade.

Much stronger eqrthquakes caused severe destruction in the same region on December 7 and 8.

Today's earthquake damagaed several houses, industrial and public buildings in the Popovo municipal system. Those left without shelter have been provided with accommodation. There were no casualties.

OKRUGS CRITICIZED FOR ELECTRICITY USE

AU171219 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] The consistent information received from the Energetika Trust unequivocally indicates an unpleasant trend in some okrugs that shows an irresponsible attitude on the part of entire okrugs to the use of electrticity. Since the beginning of the week the overuse of energy has sharply increased in Blagoevgrad, Gabrovo, Vratsa, and Stara Zagora Okrugs. The situation in Sofia City and Sofia Okrug is not much better. This is causing certain difficulties in the power supply system, so far mainly during peak periods -- in the morning and evening. The inspections by the power supply control organs conducted in the area of communal services throughout the country also show that the necessary discipline in using electricity is still lacking. Obviously many citizens and economic leaders do not want to understand that winter has begun. No matter how unpleasant this is, we are compelled to name concrete violators.

KHRISTOV, PRC INDUSTRY MINISTER CHAIR TALKS

AU152047 Sofia BTA in English 2005 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 15 (BTA) -- Mr. Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade, and Mr. Yang Bo, minister of light industry of the People's Republic of China, stressed the desire of the two countries to develop their economic cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis. As co-chairmen of the Bulgaro-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade and Techno-Scientific Cooperation they expressed their satisfaction with the development of the trade-economic relations.

The spheres of bilateral economic contacts have expanded. The first agreements for industrial cooperation were signed. The long term agreement, signed in 1985, for the 1986-1990 period also plays positive role. The recently signed protocol for barter and payments for 1987 envisages an increase of the barter by 10 per cent in comparison with 1986. Bulgaria will export machines for the food industry, metallurgical and chemical products. The Chinese export list includes consumer's goods, textile machines and other products.

The session of the commission, which started here today, examines the opportunities for widening of the exchange and forms of techno-scientific cooperation. The two sides expressed conviction that it will have favourable influence on the further broadening of the economic relations between Bulgaria and China.

Zhivkov, Atanasov Receive Minister

AU162017 Sofia BTA in English 1921 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 16 (BTA) -- Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Yang Bo, minister of light industry of the People's Republic of China, who is paying a visit here in connection with the second session of the Bulgaro-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. The meeting expressed the mutual wish to promote cooperation between Bulgaria and China, between their peoples. Information was exchanged on the measures which are being undertaken for perfecting economic management and the structure of the national economies of the two countries. The talks gave a positive assessment to the development of economic cooperation and noted the good prospects before trade and joint production and before techno-scientific cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of trade and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission and by the ambassadors of the two countries Mr. Doncho Donchev and Mr. Teng Shaozhi.

Today Minister Yang Bo was also received by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

BCP DAILY MARKS SFRY NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU020536 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 86 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Holiday of the Yugoslav Peoples"]

[Text] On 29 November 1943 at Jaice city, Bosnia, the second session of the Antifascist Council of Yugoslavia's National Liberation took place. Convened even before the final victory on a piece of land liberated from the hands of the fascist enemy, this original parliament brought together representatives of the Yugoslav peoples, who were fighting for liberty, to decide the country's future. The day of 29 November -- the Day of the Republic -- remains in the SFRY's young history as the republic's birthday.

On this day, the grateful generations pay respect to he heroism of the numerous victims of the antifascist struggle led by the Party of the Yugoslav Communists. This day is also a day for the assessment of the past road of socialist development.

Today, socialist Yugoslavia is a developed industrial-agrarian country. During the 1947-85 period, the social product increased 7 times, while the volume of industrial production increased 17 times. Now, the Yugoslav Communists will implement the responsible tasks posed by the 13th LCY Congress. The issue of economic stabilization, the further dynamic development of the country, the responsibilities at the present stage of its socialist construction, the commands of scientific-technical progress, and the topical issues of socialist policy focus the attention of the public.

During the years of socialism, the SFRY consolidated itself as a state with an active and peace-loving foreign policy and as an active member of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Bulgarian Communists and our entire working people rejoice at the successes of fraternal Yugoslavia. They have always wished it further progress, and the policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the BCP has always been directed toward further developing Bulgaria-SFRY relations.

The common goals and tasks of the two socialist countries and the similarity of the historical destiny and the struggles for national liberation are a firm foundation for developing bilateral relations. Life shows how many ties connect the peoples of our countries. Obviously, the difficulties which still exist in our relations are not and cannot be an obstacle for the increasing development of bilateal cooperation in all areas. The positive results achieved in the high-level political contacts and in economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation were reported from the rostrum of the 13th BCP Congress.

Relations between the BCP and the LCY are an important factor in Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations. In implementing the plan on interparty cooperation, the two parties exchanged authoritative delegations to their congresses, which took place during the year.

The long-term agreement on trade exchange and services for the 1986-1990 period that was signed reflects the mutual interests and reveals real possibilities for our economic cooperation. It has been envisaged that during that period, trade exchange will increase by 50 percent in comparison with the previous 5-year plan period. The new agreements reveal the road to more effective use of long-range forms of cooperation -- production sharing and specialization -- and to an improved structure of mutual trade, contacts between leading industrial branches, direct ties between industrial plants, and so forth. The joint development of 130 projects in 13 different areas has been envisaged in the scientific-technical area during the next 5-year plan period.

Our cultural exchange is constantly enriching itself. The academies, universities, and many scientific institutes are maintaining creative and business contacts. A new plan for cultural cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY was signed in 1986.

Friendly relations between separate cities and the traditional cooperation between border settlements are a part of the broad net of bilateral ties.

Much has been achieved, but the untapped possibliites of Bulgarian-SFRY cooperation are still great. The necessity of protecting and strengthening peace in the Balkans, Europe, and the world obliges us as Communists, citizens, and neighbors to redouble our efforts to enrich and elevate Bulgaria-SFRY relations on a new qualitative level, the level of two friendly and neighboring socialist countries. As stressed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the peoples of our countries deserve this.

As socialist Balkan states, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY have a definite role in constructing the all-Balkan climate of confidence and good-neighborliness. The implementation of the idea of a peaceful and nuclear-free Balkans will create conditions for peaceful and creative work on the part of the working people. This is the aim of the newest Bulgarian initiative on signing a treaty on the ecological defense of our peninsula.

On the day of the great Yugoslav holiday, the Bulgarian people address fraternal greetings and wishes for socialist progress in neighboring Yugoslavia. With their characteristic optimism, our country's Communists and working people will work with their minds and hearts for the further comprehensive development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace for the friendship of the two socialist countries' peoples.

PRC OFFICIAL CITED ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

AU171414 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Dec 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Interest in Further Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- "China considers scientific-technical cooperation with Czechoslovakia to be an important factor of the development of mutual Czechoslovak-Chinese relations and it is interested in expanding them further," Wang Wenzhe, PRC vice minister of light industry, said in an interview for CTK. Wang Wenzhe headed the Chinese delegation to the 28th session of the Joint Czechoslovak-Chinese Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which ended in Prague on 15 December.

"Scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the PRC in the years 1986-90 concentrates on 10 areas, the most important of which are engineering, metallurgy, chemistry, power generating industry, and the glass industry. Scientific-technical cooperation with Czechoslovakia contributes to the successful development of the Chinese economy. Czechoslovak Tatra and Liaz trucks and Zetor tractors enjoy a very good reputation in China. The Chinese economy has also applied, with success, Czechoslovak generators for the conversion of coal into gas, Czechoslovak textile machinery, and plasma technologies developed by your experts. They are used to coat metal surfaces with refractory ceramic materials and for other purposes.

"Czechoslovakia is also a major supplier of equipment for Chinese thermal power stations. At present, a new thermal power station is being built with Czechoslovak assistance in the Shanxi province," Wang Wenzhe said.

"It was agreed at the 28th session of the joint Czechoslovak-Chinese commission in Prague that in the coming years cooperation between the CSSR and the PRC in science and technology will also develop in geology, the building industry, geodesy and cartography, and in health care. The two sides are also studying possibilities of cooperation in the production of semiconductors and other materials," Wang Wenzhe stressed.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON 1987 TRADE WITH GDR

AU171349 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Dec 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Exchange of Goods Between the CSSR and the GDR"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A protocol on mutual deliveries of goods between the CSSR and the GDR in 1987 was concluded in Prague on Monday 15 December. For the Czechoslovak side, it was signed by Alois Hloch, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and for the GDR by Dietrich Lemke, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade. The signing was attended by Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR.

According to the protocol, trade exchange will increase by about 5 percent in 1987 compared with the 1986 protocol.

Under the long-term trade agreement for the 1986-90 period, products of the engineering industry, electrical engineering, and electronics constitute the largest part of the goods exchange, in line with the structure of the two countries' national economies. An expression of the deepening socialist economic integration is the great proportion (more than 42 percent) of products in the total foreign trade turnover with the GDR. [sentence as published]

Among the most important types of goods exchanged within the framework of specialization, also in terms of value, are metal-working machines and forming machines, electronics and electrical engineering products, textile machinery, computer systems, agricultural machinery, equipment for the food industry, construction and road-building machinery, pumps, fixtures, and medical equipment.

Major mutual deliveries in 1987 will also include rail vehicles (Czechozlovakia will export streetcars and import railroad cars), some agricultural equipment (Czechozlovakia will export, for example, beet toppers, potato planters, rotary reaping cutters, and hop-picking machines and will import grain combine harvesters, high-pressure presses, potato harvesters, and self-propelled reaping cutters and fertilizer and manure spreaders), various types of trucks, cranes and truck cranes, communication equipment, bearings, and so forth.

Very important for material supplies to the national economies of the two countries are mutual deliveries of raw materials, fuels, and chemical products -- for example, deliveries of coking coal, coke, and rolled material from the CSSR to the GDR and deliveries of brown coal briquettes, potash, mine salt, and chemicals from the GDR to the CSSR. Exports and imports within the framework of the intergovernmental agreement on olefin cooperation will continue in 1987.

The protocol also provides for the exchange of consumer goods, which will improve supplies to the domestic markets of the two countries and enrich their variety.

RUDE PRAVO ON NEED FOR CHANGES IN CEMA

AU151331 Prague RUDE PRAVO In Czech 11 Dec 86 p 6

[Article by Ladislav Alster: "New Directions in Cooperation Among CEMA Member-Countries" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The working meeting of highest party and state representatives of CEMA member-countries that was held in Moscow a short time ago produced one fundamental agreement -- that it is necessary to further improve and, in some respects, even to rebuild the mechanism of cooperation and integration among CEMA states. [passage omitted] The existing economic mechanism of CEMA, which we perceive as a set of legal regulations and economic measures and customs, was formed at the time of the extensive development of the member-countries' economies. That is why it cannot fully ensure the long-term prospects of the growth of the economy of the community as a whole as well as of the national economies of individual member-states. [passage omitted]

The 42d meeting of CEMA, held shortly before the Moscow meeting, assessed the current situation and the long-term prospects in a similar way. [passage omitted] Both meetings defined with greater accuracy ideas about the new joint strategy and its tasks, which were set out at the economic summit in 1984.

Let us take a look at least at some of the new directions in the cooperation among CEMA member-states, the outlines of which are now becoming apparent. One of the new directions are DIRECT TIES AMONG ORGANIZATIONS AND THE FORMATION OF JOINT VENTURES. The first steps in this direction have already been taken. One of the positive examples are the agreements between the CSSR and the USSR, signed in Bucharest by Comrades Lubomir Strougal and Nikolay Ryzhkov, on the basic principles and the activity of joint enterprises and international associations and organizations and on direct ties among economic organizations.

Expanded Legal Powers of Organizations [subhead]

Some other agreements in this respect have already been signed, and yet other agreements are ready to be signed. Let us recall that COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES IN THE AREA OF THE USSR'S FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS WERE ADOPTED IN THE USSR IN AUGUST, within the framework of which enterprises and organizations are entitled to establish direct ties with enterprises and organizations of other CEMA member-states and to autonomously deal with questions of production sharing and scientific-technical cooperation, including the conclusion of economic contracts and the determination of the ecnomic terms of this cooperation.

THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE PRINICPLE OF THE STATE'S MONOPOLY IN FOREIGN TRADE IS BEING ABANDONED, but that this principle is being expanded to include also some other ministries and production organizations. As far as the CSSR is concerned, some norms have already been modified in this respect and other adjustments will follow suit.

In order to further promote interaction, it will be essential to APPLY ON A BROADER SCALE MARKET-PRICE INSTRUMENTS that would organically link the individual economies of CEMA member-states with the international CEMA market and enhance the planned ties of coordination.

The expansion and intensification of specialization and production sharing is not a new direction in the true sense of the word. [passage omitted] However, what is needed is truly efficient specialization and production sharing that is thoroughly thought-out and carefully prepared and that will result in an improvement of qualitative and quantitative specifications. What is not needed is self-serving "specialization for the sake of specialization" that improves nothing and solves nothing.

That is why it is also necessary to make headway in PRICE SETTING, so that prices within the framework of CEMA permit selection from a number of variants of economic possibilities and provide an incentive for producers. In the light of what has been said above, it will also be desirable to LINK PRICES ON THE CEMA MARKET MORE DEEPLY WITH THE PRICES ON WORLD MARKETS.

Suggestions for Currency Measures [subhead]

A prerequisite of successful direct ties and of the implementation of other measures improving the CEMA economic mechanism will be gradual introduction of the LINKAGE OF THE TRANSFERABLE RUBLE (as the collective CEMA currency) TO THE NATIONAL CURRENCIES OF MEMBER-STATES and, in a later stage, possibly also the gradual attainment of the exchangeability of the transferable ruble for convertible currencies.

It is important that in establishing direct ties among organizations and building joint enterprises every participant should be clear about what this entails, what his obligations are, and what sort of a financial effect it will bring for him. In short, what matters is the comparability of values.

It will also be necessary to HARMONIZE THE STIPULATIONS OF ECONOMIC LAW among CEMA member-states, notably those concerning contractual rights. International trade in the nonsocialist part of the world is subject to absolutely binding contracts and strict financial penalties are applied against nonfulfillers.

Within the CEMA framework, too, it is not possible any longer to tolerate breaches against quality and delays or nonobservance of deliveries under contracts. They introduce into mutual relations and into the economic process disproportions and result in production shortfalls and, frequently, also in considerable direct damage. [passage omitted]

If the intensification of socialist economic integration along the lines sketched in this article is gradually brought about, it will quickly produce additional "new directions" because the process of economic development is a continuous one and the economic mechanism on which it is based must be flexible and capable of swift response.

The aim is by no means to weaken the planned management of the national economy and to replace it by a market economy with its uncontrolled behavior. ON THE CONTRARY, THE AIM IS TO STRENGTHEN THE PLANNED MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN THE NECESSARY WAYS, TO BRING ABOUT A TRULY COMMON ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE MEMBER-STATES OF THE COUNCIL, AND TO FURTHER DEEPEN SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION.

TU PLENUM INFORMED OF ELECTION RESULTS

AU041746 Prague PRACE in Czech 27 Nov 86 p 3

["Information of the Presidium of the Central Trade Union Council (URO) on the Course of Annual Members' Meetings of Primary Organizations of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH) and on Preparations for Trade Union and All-Trade Union Conferences and Congresses," delivered at the 16th URO plenary session on 24-25 November in Prague by URO Secretary Frantisek Brabenec -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE 15TH URO PLENARY SESSION OPENED FOR THE ROH THE DIRECT PREPARATIONS FOR THE 11TH ALL-TRADE UNION CONGRESS. PART AND PARCEL OF THESE PREPARATIONS WERE THE ALMOST 267,000 ANNUAL MEMBERS MEETINGS OF INDIVIDUAL TRADE UNION SECTORS; THE 19,000 ANNUAL MEMBERS MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES OF WORKING ORGANIZATIONS; AND THE 27,000 SESSIONS OF PRIMARY ROH ORGANIZATION. THEY BECAME THE ROH MEMBERS' AND FUNCTIONARIES' BROADEST PLATFORM OF ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN TAKING STOCK OF THEIR WORK.

The tasks in the period up to the 11th All-Trade Union Congress were specififed in the ROH Activity Plan, which the primary organizations translated into their own activity plans. We must state again that the standards of these plans greatly differ, and are often inadequate. Their efficacy is diminished by the series of declaratory tasks contained in them, or by tasks taken over from the ROH Activity Plan without their being applied to and specified for the conditions of the factory organization, as is necessary. Quite a few activity plans do not address the pivotal problems of economic and social development and problems of individual primary organizations, the solution of which is justly demanded by the members. [passage ommitted]

The contents of reports and the debate itself have reaffirmed that ROH members identify themselves with the CPCZ's policy, which expresses their all-round interests and needs. They actively support this policy, and are fully involved in enforcing and implementing it.

The annual members meetings in the ROH's factory organizations unambiguously supported the USSR's peace initiative and postively reacted to the course and conclusions of the 11th World Trade Union Congress, as well as to the course of the World Peace Congress. [passage omitted]

The structure of newly elected plant and workshop committee corresponds to the social structure of trade union organizations and to the ROH's class character far more than it did in the preceding period. The absolute majority of proposed candidates was elected unanimously. Only in isolated cases were the proposed candidates not elected in a plant ROH organization. A large number of politically mature and experienced ROH members were elected to functions, where they serve as examples in their working and political-social involvement and where they enjoy a natural expanded: 59.7 percent of shop stewards come from among workers' ranks, as do 60.1 percent of other stewards. A total of 60.3 percent of functionaries in workshop committees [dilenske vybory] are workers; compared with past elections, this is a 3.6-percent increase. Similar trends are also indicated by the results of annual members' meetings and conferences of ROH factory organizations. The percentage of women and young people under 30 years old essentially corresponds to the structure of the membership base in individual primary organizations. One fourth of the functionaries (that is, 25.7 percent) were replaced in the elections.

A total of 621,389 functionaries were elected at the annual members' meetings in individual trade union sectors; 266,068 of them are shop stewards, and 352,230 other stewards for individual spheres of trade union work. The number of trade union sectors headed by a sector committee continued to drop (from 1,300 to 601); currently 3,091 functionaries are working there. The number of trade union sectors increased by 4,334, compared with 1984, and the number of shop and other stewards increased by 39,195. [passage omitted]

At certain annual members' meetings in primary ROH organizations, the representatives of higher trade union bodies, of the economic management, or of party or social organizations were the only ones to participate in the discussion. It even happened that candidates were nominated who lacked the necessary qualities and authority; and the members' justified comments were not respected at all. [passage omitted]

CONFERENCES AND CONGRESSES MUST REFLECT, IN THEIR CONTENTS, THE PROBLEMS WHICH RESOUNDED AT THE ANNUAL MEMBERS' MEETINGS; THEY MUST UNCOVER THE WEAK PLACES IN TRADE UNION WORK, AND PROVIDE ANSWERS TO ISSUES WHICH ARE CAUSING THIS STATE OF AFFAIRS. THE CONCLUSIONS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THEM MUST SHOW THE WAYS AND ROADS LEADING TOWARD SOLUTIONS, PARTICULARLY AS REGARDS THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE EQUALITY OF MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL WORK, AND ASSISTANCE OF THE PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS. [passage omitted]

STOPH RECEIVES USSR'S ANTONOV DELGATION

LD171810 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1353 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Dec (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Wednesday Aleksey Antonov, chairman of the Soviet side of the intergovernmental commission, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other members of the USSR Governmental delegation who are in the GDR for the 39th session of the joint government commission. In the friendly talk, tasks for realizing the agreements reached this year by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed.

Willi Stoph underscored support for the far-reaching Soviet peace proposals which aim to prevent the militarization of space and to end the arms race on earth. The GDR will continue, by means of its policy of dialogue with all forces of reason and realism to make an active contribution to the joint peace policy of the socialist community of states. The wide-ranging initiatives of the working people in the socialist competition were an expression of the recognition that strong socialism is the best guarantee for a secure peace.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that great new opportunties were emerging for effectively deepening the mutually-advantageous cooperation in linking the scientific and production capacity of the GDR and the USSR. The long-term program of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR up to the year 2000 provides a stable and reliable basis for this. In line with their increased role in the economic reproduction process, the GDR combines and USSR production associations play a decisive role in implementing these far-reaching tasks, particularly in developing and applying key technologies.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed his conviction that the intergovernmental commission would continue to make its contribution to the intensification of the two countries' economies by means of strengthening and deepening fraternal cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, and production.

The talk was attended by the member of the Soviet Government delegation Kirill Dyumayev, Vladislav Kolesnikov, Yuriy Bespalov, Sergey Voyenushkin, Genrikh Stroganov, Yuriy Kozhin, Anatoliy (Shabalin), and Yuriy Medvedev. Taking part on the GDR side were the Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Gerhard Schuerer, Guenther Kleiber, Herbert Weiz; the ministers Feliz Meier, Guenther Wyschofsky, and Karl Gruenheid; and Karl-Heinz Richter, departmental head in the State Planning Commission. The meeting was attended by Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the GDR.

USSR SIGNS SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL TIES PROTOCOL

LD171503 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1232 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Dec (ADN) -- The 39th session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR ended in Berlin on Wednesday with the signing of important documents. The documents are directed toward the realization of the basic agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and of the related long-term program for development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the fields of science, technology, and production in the period up to the year 2000.

The protocol on the results of the deliberations of the intergovernmental commission was signed by the chairmen of the two sections, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of ministers, and Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Then, ministers of the two countries appended their signatures to new agreements and extension protocols for the wide-scale development and application of key technologies and for the intensification of production. The aim is effective division of labor, and cooperation in research and production for an accelerated increase in productivity and a reduction of expenditure.

Present at the signing of the documents were: members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Werner Jarowinsky, secretary of the Central Committee; Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent CEMA representative; Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Herbert Weiz; Guenter Ehrensperger, department director of the SED Central Committee; and other persons. Also present was Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the GDR.

In a news conference with GDR and USSR jounalists, Gerhard Schuerer and Aleksey Antonov stressed the constructive and successful course of the deliberations of the intergovernmental commission. This is true both of the agreements concluded, and of the development of direct relations and the work of joint specialist teams. The guidelines laid down are of great importance for the development of the performance of the economies of the GDR and the USSR, to the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the struggle for peace.

Joint Cooperation Statement

LD172047 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 17 Dec 86

["Press Statement on the 39th Session of the GDR-USSR Intergovernmental Commission -- ADN headline]

Part I

[Text] Berlin, 17 Dec (ADN) -- In the period from 15 to 17 December 1986, the 39th session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR took place in Berlin. The delegations were led by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The session focused on principles for the consistent realization of the agreements concluded at the meetings between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the occasion of the 11th SED Congress in Berlin, and in Moscow, concerning the further development and deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. The commission discussed and decided upon concrete measures for the realization of the long-term program for development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the field of science, technology and production for the period up to the year 2000.

With the decisions made on this subject, an important contribution is made toward the realization of the CEMA complex program for scientific-technological progress. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Aleksey Antonov, leader of the Soviet Government delegation, for a discussion. During the comprehensive exchange of opinions, tribute was paid to the high level of cooperation achieved as a stable basis for the constant increase of the efficiency of social production, of the implementation of scientific-technological progress, and of the dynamic development of trade. It was stressed that with the agreements made, a firm foundation exists for the further development of economic and scientific-technological relations between the GDR and the USSR.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, met the chairmen and members of both sections of the commission for a friendly discussion.

The focus of the 39th session was the discussion of issues of cooperation for the rapid development and introduction of key technologies. Much attention was given in the deliberations to the field of microelectronics as the decisive technology for achieving high efficiency and productivity across the whole range of the national economy. The joint efforts of the research, development, design, and production teams of the two countries are concentrated toward the creation of the most modern equipment and processes for the production of its large-scale and very large-scale integrated circuits, as well as other products of the microelectronics field.

In realization of the long-term program of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in science, technology and production up to the year 2000, the ministers for electrical engineering and electronics of the GDR, and for the electronics industry of the USSR, concluded with an agreement to expand cooperation in the field of technical and programming systems for small computers and peripheral equipment. The development of new generations of smaller computer systems is planned, including basic and user software.

Part II

The target set for cooperation in the intensification of the production of white phosphorus and its processed products is the modernization and rationalization of production of basic products for detergent production, with the aim of further improving the supply to the population of high quality detergents.

The ministers for the chemical industry of the two countries signed an agreement between the GDR and the USSR on cooperation in specialization and coordination of the production of catalysts. The aim of this is to meet the increasing requirement of the CEMA member-states by extending and intensifying production and by an efficient division of work in research.

In the field of consumer goods production, tasks were set for the rationalization of the works in Wittenberge and Podolsk, aimed at raising production and efficiency, by means of a protocol on the government agreement on cooperation in the development of the production of domestic sewing machines. It is planned to develop a world class domestic sewing machine with microelectronic stitch control, and to put it into production in the two countries.

With the extension of the agreement on cooperation in the field of intensification of the production building and technical glass, the long-term effective cooperation between combine associations and enterprises of the two countries for intensification of the glass smelting process and the improvement of sheet glass production is being continued. Joint work is also being carried out for the lowering of energy consumption.

In agricultural machinery construction, cooperation in the manufacture of milking equipment and equipment for milk refrigeration machinery is being continued.

The protocol on cooperation in the production of alfalfa seed is directed at the use of climatically favorable locations in the USSR and sets out the supply of specific harvesting machinery from the GDR.

At the meeting, measures for implementing the recently signed government agreement on direct scientific-technical and production relations between combines, enterprises and organizations of the GDR and associations, enterprises and organizations of the USSR, and on the formation of joint teams of specialists of the GDR and the USSR were decided. They are based on the relations between the combines, enterprises and institutions of the two countries, which have proved themselves over a long period, especially in the solving of tasks from agreements on research and production cooperation and in taking account of the growing role of the combines and production associations and their positions in the national economy. The cooperation of the combines, enterprises and scientific establishments is organized for the effective solution of important plan tasks on a contractual basis and encompasses concrete tasks, from research and development to putting into production and quality control.

Part III

During the meeting, the members of the commission of the two countries held consultations in combines, enterprises and institutes on new key tasks of cooperation and on the state of implementation of existing agreements.

The chairmen of both parts of the commission visited the Kombinat Elecktromaschinenbau in Dresden and discussed the results of the joint reconstruction of the Sachsenwerk. In the Elektromotorenwerk Dresden-Ost, measures for deepening cooperation in the field of the automated manufacture of servomotors for robots and machine tools were the topic. Tasks for the further development, design, production, cooperation and sale of high-performance printing presses were discussed in the VEB Polygraph Druckmaschinenwerk Planeta in Radebeul.

The ministers, state secretaries, and deputy ministers of the two countries held consultations in GDR combines, enterprises, and institutes in which they checked on existing agreements.

Taking part in the consultations of the 39th session of the intergovernmental commission were:

For the GDR: Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of science and technology and deputy chairman of the commission; Guenter Ehrensperger, department director in the SED Central Committee; Rudi Georgi, minister for construction of machine tools and processing machinery; Gerhard Tautenhahn, minister for construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles; Guenther Wyschofsky, minister for chemical industry; Heinz Klopfer, state secretary in the State Planning Commission; Karl Gruenheid, minister of glass and ceramics industry; Hans-Joachim Lauck, minister for construction of heavy machinery and equipment; Felix Meier, minister for electrical engineering and electronics; Kurt Singhuber, minister for ore mining, metallurgy and potash; Wilhelm Cesarz, state secretary in the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs; Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the Ministry for Science and Technology; Eduard Schwierz, deputy minister for foreign trade; Karl-Heinz Richter, department director in the State Planning Commission, the responsible secretary of the GDR side of the commission; and Karl Mittenzwei, head of the permanent representation of the GDR side of the commission in Moscow. Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Gerd Koenig also took part.

For the USSR: Kirill Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, deputy chairman of the Soviet side of the Commission; Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; Vladislav Kolesnikov, minister of the electronics industry; Yuriy Bespalov, minister of the chemical industry; Sergey Voyenushkin, minister of the building material industry; Genrikh Stroganov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Aleksandr Butusov, deputy minister of the motor vehicle industry; Yevgeniy Smirnov, deputy minister of instrument-making, means of automation and control systems; Yuriy Kozhin, deputy minister of foreign trade; Stanislav Dorokhin, deputy minister of mineral fertilizer production; Ivan Solovyev, deputy minister of food and light industry machinery and domestic appliances; Anatoliy (Shabalin), section chief in the CPSU Central Committee; Aleksandr Akinfov, head of the secretariat of chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oleg Kanishchev, deputy department director of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Yuriy Medvedkov, responsible secretary of the Soviet side of the commission; Aleksey Chubarenko, permanent representative of the Soviet side of the commission in Berlin.

USSR SIGNS CRUDE OIL IMPORT CONTRACT FOR 1987

AU151229 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- On 9 December Werner Frohn, director general of the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine VEB, and Vladimir Arutunian, acting director general of the Soviet foreign trade organization Soyuzneftexport, agreed in Moscow on the import of 17.1 million metric tons of crude oil in 1987. The contract was concluded on the basis of the long-term trade agreement for the 1986-90 period and the protocol on mutual deliveries of goods and services in 1987 that have been in existence between the GDR and the USSR.

BEIL CONVEYS HONECKER MESSAGE TO ITALY'S CRAXI

LD180053 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2131 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Rome, 17 Dec (ADN) -- The Italian news agency ANSA this evening published a communique by the Chigi Palace on Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's reception of GDR Minister for Foreign Trade Dr Gerhard Beil which says that Beil brought a personal message for the prime minister from the State Council chairman and general secretary of the SED, Erich Honecker, who stresses the GDR's desire to develop and deepen the dialogue which gratifyingly is well under way with Italy in recent years.

Honecker recalled, in particular, his visit in spring 1985 and Prime Minister Craxi's visit in the summer of the previous year, through which a new chapter was opened in the cooperation between the two countries.

The message also stressed the importance which the European countries with different sociopolitical orientations will continue to have as they work actively to affirm political dialogue as an instrument for greater trust and stability. President Honecker noted that every effort must be made to promote East-West relations and to turn the possible treaties for arms reductions that became apparent at the Reykjavik meeting into concrete agreements.

Expressing thanks for the message, the prime minister, for his part, stressed that the cooperation that had been set in motion between Italy and the GDR through the personal contacts between those governing in Rome and Berlin has contributed not only to a useful development of bilateral relations, but also to an improvement in international understanding and to a strengthening of stability.

KREIS DELEGATE CONFERENCES CONTINUE TU ELECTIONS

AU160809 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Dec 86 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN/ND) -- Over the weekend, the 1986-87 trade union elections were continued with another 1,033 kreis delegate conferences of industrial and other trade unions. The delegates exchanged experiences on the management of the socialist competition for the overall fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1986 plan in their branches and sectors. They discussed future trade union tasks to ensure the planned performance increase and to shape the working and living conditions of the working people. Several of these conferences, where the new kreis committees were elected, were attended by secretaries of the FDGB National Executive Committee and chairmen of central committees of industrial trade unions and other trade unions. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

BCP SOFIA DELEGATION -- On Thursday 11 December the delegation of the Sofia BCP Central Committee under the leadership of Stanka Shopova, City Committee secretary, which is visiting the GDR capital at the invitation of the Berlin SED bezirk leadership, was received by Guenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Berlin SED bezirk leadership. Guenter Schabowski underscored the growing role of the Berlin people's creative initiatives. These are aimed at consistently implementing the policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, at implementing the economic strategy, and at further successfully mastering the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution for the benefit of the people. The SED focuses its social strategy, which is based on the unity of policy, economy, and ideology, on taking man with his needs and interests as a yardstick for all things, he said. This is simultaneously the decisive contribution to strengthening the socialist community of states as the main force in the worldwide struggle for disarmament and averting the danger of a nuclear war, which threatens the existence of mankind. Stanka Shopova valued the exchange of experiences in Berlin as an expression of the close fraternal cooperation between the BCP and SED in the spirit of the meeting of leading figures of the fraternal parties of the CEMA member-states in Moscow. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Dec 86 p 8 AU]

KADAR TELEVISION, RADIO INTERVIEW PUBLISHED

AU161831 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Dec 86 pp 3-4

[Interview given by MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar to correspondent Andras Sugar: "With Our Historical Experiences and Achievements We Are Confidently Trying To Solve Current Tasks -- Janos Kadar's Interview on Television and Radio" -- taped 10 December and aired 12 December; first two paragraphs are newspaper's introduction]

[Text] MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar has given an interview to Hungarian television. The reporter was Andras Sugar.

We publish here the text of the interview aired on 12 December.

A Global Balance of Power Must Be Maintained [subhead]

[Sugar] People are very interested in international politics; they know that their fate depends on it, too. They have a keen interest in the Reykjavik summit, the Moscow meeting of the party heads of the CEMA member-states, and your talks with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. These events have aroused hopes. Please tell us how you evaluate the international situation and prospects for the future.

[Kadar] As you said, the world turned its attention to Reykjavik because the people in all countries understood that there were very important and vital questions at issue there. When I say that this was an important event, I mean first of all that the issues discussed at the Reykjavik summit were the most important issues concerning the preservation of peace and, of course, relations between the two superpowers. It became obvious that the positions came close to each other to a certain extent and it seems that the possibility of an agreement was within reach. This was the most important feature of that meeting.

But if we speak about the international situation, we must also say that, regrettably, for a good mumber of years, the arms race has continued according to the intentions of the United States and the other leading NATO countries, and this arms race is still going on; this arms race is conducted in a scarcely concealed manner with the intention that -- as their pacesetters say -- they negotiate from a position of strength and some even say that there is a need for a position of superiority.

Soon a year will have passed since Comrade Gorbachev, speaking on behalf of the Soviet Union, made entirely new and radical porposals. He stressed that the current situation and the interests of mankind demand first of all that we should be freed once and for all of the nuclear weapons that are threatening civilization and the existence of mankind. He also outlined the schedule of such actions, the essence of which is that mankind should be freed of this threat by the turn of the century.

The attitude of the great Western powers does not point in this direction. I have recently read the communique on one of the latest NATO meetings in which they reiterated that they needed the nuclear deterrent. Please compare these two positions and then see that it is very easy to formulate an opinion on the state of the affairs.

You have also asked me about the meeting of the CEMA countries' party leaders in Moscow and on the bilateral Hungarian-Soviet talks. These meetings always deal with the most vital current issues. It was characteristic of both meetings that we did not discuss documents previously submitted, but talked about the assessment of the situation.

There was a complete unity of opinion concerning the issues of preservation of peace and the struggle for detente at the meeting in Moscow. We unanimously declared that the position adopted by Gorbachev in Reykjavik, and which has been on the agenda ever since, was correct and we voiced our complete support.

Such exchanges of views are necessary from time to time to compare and coordinate our experiences. Because, after all, we have a common foreign policy as far as its main directions are concerned. Also at the bilateral talks held with Comrade Gorbachev, we positively appraised the party leaders' meeting and we discussed the possibilities of developing Hungarian-Soviet relations with a complete comradely understanding and identity of views.

To return to international issues: As far as the arms race is concerned, I start from the premise that, in the course of the preparation for the SALT-I and SALT-II agreements -- a preparation that took more than 6 years -- the leading U.S. and Soviet military experts concluded that there was a global balance of power in force and this should be maintained. We do not wish a superiority of power on our side, nor can we allow it on the other side. However, we wish to reduce this balance of power gradually and mutually to an increasingly low level of armament.

I would also like to mention the Gorbachev-Reagan summit meeting in Geneva, at which the two responsible heads of state jointly declared that there can be no winner in a nuclear war and that, therefore, this should not be allowed to happen and everything should be done to avoid such a war. They also stressed that the Soviet Union and the United States should endeavor to maintain normal relations and their armed forces should not be allowed to confront each other in any part of the world because such a thing would lead to unpredictable consequences. They also jointly declared that they were not endeavoring to reach a superiority of power.

Therefore, I regard it as an important characteristic of the International situation that -- although the military competition is still in formce -- a "speaking-terms" relations has emerged, a general exchange of views took place in Geneva, and concrete talks were held in Reyjkavik.

We often say that we agree with the Soviet proposals. We say this neither from a sense of propriety nor under the influence of some sort of presaure, but out of total inner conviction. A large number of people are aware of the Soviet initiatives aimed primarily at completely eliminating nuclear weapons and which contain rational proposals on all the main issues.

A new and very strong element of the Soviet position is that the Soviet leadership, and Comrade Gorbachev personally, not only speak about the need for the new type of thinking, but also act accordingly. The Soviet Union also took an entirely new stand in Reykjavik, and this slightly bewildered NATO. The Soviet Union accepted numerous U.S. and NATO proposals as a starting point and, beyond this, made radical disarmament proposals. One can represent these proposals with full confidence. This is not only the communist parties' and socialist countries' issue, but it is an honorable representation of the interests of every nation, every people, and all mankind.

I mentioned at the Moscow meeting that a very important new element in the Soviet position at Reykjavik and in the present Soviet stance is the stressing of mutual security. Therefore, the question here is not of an endeavor for unilateral security, but one for mutual security, security that guarantees security for all the sides concerned. I, myself, highly appreciated the fact that -- following the Reykjavik summit and in the midst of various debates -- Mikhail Gorbachev declared that their proposals were on the table and that they were ready to discuss seriously any issue any time.

As a result of my job, I deal very much with international matters. This, of course, is natural and necessary and I am not complaining. Recently, too, I have had meetings in which I learned the opinions of important Western politicians. They mentioned that the U.S. Administration had certain difficulties at present and asked whether the Soviet Union did not want to use this fact to its own advantage in some manner, even in the form of refraining from holding negotiations. I answered that, according to my deep conviction, the Soviet leadership approached the issues with full responsibility and did not want to gain advantage for itself.

Peace Is the Most Important Demand of Our People [subhead]

[Sugar] Our viewers often ask what Hungary can expect from international relations.

[Kadar] The primary demand of our people, with regard to the international situation, is that there should be peace and that they might live and work in peace on the implementation of the plans of socialist construction. Although this does not happen automatically, the will of peace-loving peoples and common sense will eventually prevail, because there is no other way for mankind but to solve international issues by means of negotiations. For a considerable time to come, we still have to live in a world with countries of different social orders and we must find a way to harmonize interests and solutions in line with the interests of both sides. And all this is possible.

The Hungarian people can live in peace, we will always take care of the security of our people together with our allies. It is customary to ask us what we Hungarians can do in the current international situations. It is, of course, clear to everyone that such a small country with a relatively small population cannot bring about a fundamental change of events by itself in any kind of international issue. But it can, and does do something for the benefit of a good cause.

In our country, the party, the trade unions, and other public organizations and movements and the churches are taking a wide and active part in the international life and take a stand in favor of the cause of peace. The same is done by the official state policy. Anyone who has followed our country's foreign political activity could see that, in certain critical periods when the atmosphere became rather chilly, we did a great deal to preserve contacts. We acted from the conviction that a quarrel can develop extremely quickly, while reconciliation is a longer and more difficult process.

There is need for cooperation among countries of different social orders, cooperation that is suitable for the interests of all the negotiations, maintaining the contacts, and by strengthening peaceful relations. We have done a great deal for these goals. I am convinced tha mankind, and our people too, will reach the era in which they will be able to deal only with matters of prosperity without dangers threatening their existence.

What Happened 30 Years Ago Is History [subhead]

[Sugar] The international situation 30 years ago was perhaps even more worrisome than it is now. And here, in our country, we had to solve a serious social crisis. How do you evaluate that situation today, Comrade Kadar?

[Kadar] I belong to the generation that took part in the events of 30 years ago. At that time, too, I had to express my view about the situation. My position today is the same as the one I publicly declared at that time. I must add, however, that all that happened passed. The world situation and that of our country have changed.

Nowadays -- and not entirely as we intended -- much is said about 1956. The propaganda sources that are not particularly fond of the socialist social order and of the Communists initiated some sort of campaign aimed at reassessing the events of 1956. They would like to distort the essence of those events and that is the reason why this 30th anniversary has been given such a thorough press coverage in the West. And since this attempt to induce a certain mood was also perceptible here in our country, we recalled what really happened in 1956. The people were able to read again about this period as much as they wanted. We have taken this upon ourselves because we regarded it as a political conflict, and it did have its effect, too.

Historians dealing with the historical sciences obviously deal with historical events as these events should be dealt with, revealing the facts as they really happened. But if historical evaluations are formed by political intentions, then when speaking about the past one thinks of today and tomorrow. That is how the events of 30 years ago in Hungary are now being discussed in certain Western circles.

Naturally, from a perspective of 30 years, it is not easy to recall the detailed and precise components of those events. For several reasons, there was a deep social crisis in Hungary. A resolution of the MSZMP emerged in December 1956 -- that was still in the most fervent days -- that revealed the nature of the events and also named the causes leading to these events. Anyone can take this resolution in his hands again, reread it, and conclude that the evaluation of the then Provisional Central Committee of the MSZMP is valid today, too.

Among the causes, the resolution mentioned the distortions that led to extremely serious consequences and which occurred in the course of socialist construction through the fault of the Rakosi leadership, and the ideological disturbances caused by the revisionist trend. Incidentally, this revisionism for the rehabilitation of which I see some kind of attempt nowadays, reached the point of class betrayal and treason. Among the causes that led to the events, the Provisional Central Committee also listed the undermining activity carried out by the domestic enemy -- as socialism was still a relatively young social order and there were quite a few people here who opposed the socialist social order -- and the intervention of the enemy imperialist circles.

Not long ago, I met with a Western journalist who asked me what happened in Hungary in 1956. I answered him that an armed counterrevolutionary uprising broke out, and, indeed, what else can we call a situation where organized groups took over and ransacked the arsenals, stormed the jails and freed every common criminal and put a gun in their hands and called them freedom fighters, and committed mass murder on the streets killing every person they suspected as being supporters of the regime?

There were, at the same time, people who were wronged, people who got involved and were swept up in the course of events, and there were also dissatisfied people who gave expression to their dissatisfaction. These people cannot be grouped with the counterrevolutionaries.

Our political stance follows from this and can be understood this way. We, who at the time struggled and worked in the most determined way for the defeat of the armed counterrevolutionary uprising, said that if anyone got mixed up in the tide of events in some kind of movement but did not commit murder and is not burdened by any crime, we do not care what he said and when -- let a veil be drawn over it. What we are interested in is how he related to the restoration of the country's legal order.

Many people forget that there was not a mere 10-12 days' crisis in Hungary in October 1956, but that we had lived through an open political crisis from the summer of 1953 onward. Trends kept changing every 6 months, either a sectarian or a revisionist trend pressed forward. The mistakes were well-known, but the people did not see any serious intentions to correct these mistakes. People were embittered and confused -- this also belongs to the history of October 1956.

Therefore, our primary task was to eliminate this ideological chaos so that everyone might find his real place and avoid being swept away to a place where he did not even want to be.

We Achieved Our Results Through an Open Policy [subhead]

[Sugar] As the one whose name is the hallmark of this era of the past 30 years, how do you evaluate the road that led us out of the crisis of 1956 and to the present?

[Kadar] I do not insist on the rank of "hallmark." Besides, one could and should speak about many things here.

One of the characteristics of the given situation was the total anarchy and the disintegration of the organized forces of society. This had to be stopped first and legal order had to be restored in the country. This also meant that anyone who respected the laws should enjoy the full protection of the state and should live in tranquility, and that no harm should come to him. However, anyone who violated the laws should expect to be called to account and punished. Therefore, in place of anarchy we wanted law and order, in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the Hungarian People's Republic. Recalling the situation of the period of 30 years ago, I consider this to have been our primary task. Then, as I have already mentioned, it was also important to bring about an ideological clarification to enable people to realize what was really going on and take a stand.

I regard as a further great achievement the fact that we succeeded in emerging from a situation in which the party was already not operational, the state was disorganized, and its executive bodies were paralyzed, and we succeeded in reorganizing the positive forces. It was extremely important for us to face the real situation and realize that we needed the understanding and support of the people, but these could not be achieved by any kind of command or by citing authority. We had to discuss the situation with the people. We had to listen to them and gain their support through argument and persuasion.

Following the restoration of the legal order in the Hungarian People's Republic, we succeeded in creating a broad national unity as regards the fundamental issues. We created this unity with argument, persuasion, and work that required time and great effort. But we succeeded and I can state with full responsibility that this is our greatest achievement.

In Hungary, the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, the working classes in general, or differently put, the various generations and people of different ideological outlook -- from Communists to church believers -- were unified in two fundamental principles: our legal, constitutional order should be the people's power, and socialist construction should be carried out in Hungary. Representatives of the most diverse strata of the society expressed this in a voice that could be heard quite far away and in a manner that could be understood by anyone. They declared that they were prepared to support this country-building program with their own efforts.

We could talk about other achievements too. Just imagine the "starting point" from which we consolidated our public life and restored our country's legal order in a very short period of time. National Assembly elections could be held fairly soon after the anarchic conditions of 1956. Our people supported the program proclaimed by the party and the government at the time. Then we were able to begin the socialist reorganization of agriculture -- a task which is never a simple one for a socialist revolution. And we did this together with the peasantry. And later, another great venture was the reorganization of the economic management.

I consider all these as results of ideological and political importance. One must also mention here that, compared to 1960, Hungarian industrial output has increased more than threefold and agricultural production in Hungary has doubled and, proportionately, the standard of living has increased and the living conditions have radically changed.

Changes have taken place in many other areas, too. People can travel freely, and, as a result, many myths have been shattered. We bravely set to opening the gates to make the country and our society available. No one can claim that we are living behind an "Iron Curtain" and that our citizens are held in captivity, because they travel all over the world. And anyone who comes here from the West can see that we do not idealize our conditions: We still have many problems but things are nevertheless better than the picture that Western propaganda had earlier painted about Hungary. And here at home the people also make good use of the possibilities deriving from our openness.

I think the saying is true, that one who travels is happy three times: first, when he plans his trip; second, when he is traveling; and third, when he returns. And now, the myth that it is some sort of a paradise over there in the West has also disappeared from Hungarian public opinion; people notice the unemployment and the other problems in the West. Therefore, they perhaps rejoice most when they return home, because there is social security here and the fundamental conditions of life are guaranteed for all Hungarian citizens.

We have achieved our results by means of an open policy, including honestly revealing our problems; there is confidence in the party and the people expect the party to lead. We have presented our conditions as they really are and we have not tried to make them appear prettier. Words matched deeds in what we have done. Everything that we have achieved so far is due to such factors, and it does no harm to remind people of the conditions and the ways by which we have reached the present state, because now, under the terms of an open political debate, people tend to talk about the negative things rather than to praise the results achieved.

To Change Public Opinion [subhead]

[Sugar] I heard that the Central Committee meeting in November was also held in the spirit of this openness. We read, of course, the communique published on the session, but many people would like to know why the Central Committee regards those tasks mentioned in the resolution as important.

[Kadar] Yes, we must also speak about this. The country is having economic problems, a fact that we have never denied. There are various reasons behind these problems. Perhaps there is no need to say that the decisive cause lies in the international economic circumstances, which are disadvantageous for us because even a housewife can easily work out what it means for the country if we have to pay a quarter more for something we want to buy compared to 1974. This is how the country's international economic conditions have developed and these did not help us.

The other reason for our problems is that here at home we have still been unable to make use of the possibilities availabale to us. We have much more reserves in production equipment, will power, and willingness to act than we have been able to make use of so far. Naturally, international cooperation cannot be ignored either, as Hungary is among those few countries that earn approximately half of its national income from international trade. Therefore, in the future, we will have to make much better use of the possibilities inherent in the economic cooperation with the socialist countries than we have done so far. In addition, we will have to learn to work better in the capitalist markets too. The essential point is that weare living amid complex and difficult international conditions from an economic point of view too, and neither the range nor the quality of our products is completely adequate to the demands of our foreign partners. This is one of the issues the Central Committee has had to face.

The other issue of great importance is that of leadership. But we should not think only of the party leadership and the government but also of the mid-level and local leadership. Thus, leadership in this broad sense, as well as the working collectives and individual people, need a different approach to the solution of economic issues than before. Under the conditions of the socialist order, people came to take it for granted that everything that presents a problem -- food, clothing, housing, care for children and old people -- is solved by the state.

[Sugar] The "state sugar daddy" will take care of it....

[Kadar] Yes, they say that "stae sugar daddy" will solve it. But there is also another side to this matter. We have become virtual artists in distribution. All of us, leaders and non-leaders, deal 10 times more with distribution than with the production of goods to be distributed. And if there is a shortage of some goods, it is very difficult to carry out adequate distribution. Changes have to be instituted in this respect in the long-term practice of first distributing the goods and then creating the material cover for them later. The Central Committee has also dealt with these issues.

First We Must Create the Finances [subhead]

A measure has been recently taken which does not arouse much enthusiasm, namely that in the first quarter of the year there should be no basic wage increases. It has to be said outright, even here before the public, that, in accordance to the practice so far, in many places the factory managers distributed the wage fund growth amounts for the entire year at the beginning of the year saying that they will produce it in the course of the year -- no one likes to be a bad man. But this procedure has never been fully successful. Now we need a basic new approach to things. Social classes, communities, families, and individuals can prosper only if we refrain from distributing in the future anything for which there is no material cover in reality, but only in promises and words. Any progress -- be it wage increase, improvement of the standard of living, or any other social achievement -- will rest on solid foundations only if we first produce the material cover for it. If we cannot achieve this, then the whole thing remains suspended in the air. We cannot continue this way and we must change this state of affairs.

The Central Committee has published the resolution. In this resolution, it outlined the trends of our progress and the method of our work. Behind this resolution lie various programs, some of which have already been worked out while others are being worked out now. We are dealing with technological development, international economic cooperation, the prospects of development, and many other issues. The programs are slowly making their effects felt. Looking back on the events of 30 years ago, in May 1957, when I reported to the National Assembly on the activity of the government, I stressed that we did not want to rule but honestly serve the people.

We did not step on the stage of action in order to utter niceties but in order to tell the truth. And I still declare this today. Our consolidation, regaining our position, and the development achieved in 30 years have to a certain extent surprised everyone at home, but the West even more. Why did we succeed in this? They also say tat we are applying capitalist methods. Of course, I understand that influential capitalist statesmen cannot say look at how viable this socialist system is -- it might upset someone if they did. So they stuck the label of capitalist methods to all our achievements, although we have nothing in common with those methods. Because if we say that one has to be profitable in production, this is a stricter requirement for a production unit in a socialist society than for one under capitalist conditions.

They they also try to make people believe that we are in fact implementing the demands of the "rebels," that is why we are progressing. All these things are false.

Let me remind you of something. There was an illustrious figure in Hungarian history named Miklos Horthy who was dumped on the country by the Entente powers when they defeated the dictatorship of the proletariat by external military force. He was a fascist head of state who was of course swept away from here by the tide of World War II and went to live as an emigre in Portugal. He reached a ripe old age and he even lived through October 1956. According to some people, he died of excitement while almost starting to pack his things as he thought he would be able to return. I have read his memoirs written in Portugal. The title of the first chapter is: Counterrevolution. Horthy was still calling the counterrevolution a counterrevolution. Nowadays this has gone out of fashion. Even the counterrevolution is nowadays called a revolution.

At the time of the crisis, they did not call for the restoration of capitalism, the overthrow of the people's power, and the elimination of the socialist achievement, of land reform. They even referred to the 20th CPSU Congress and spoke about the need to correct mistakes, but they were not led by this desire. Their aim was to push socialism into a final crisis. And we were the ones who corrected the mistakes because these mistakes really had to be corrected, thus breaking away from previous practices.

And I would add another thing to all these: Why did we then have to act firmly and quickly and create the Hungarian Revolutionary Workers-Peasants' Government? Also because we did not want a civil war, possibly of long duration, and also because we knew for certain that the adherents of socialism were a majority in the country. But we had another reason, too, deriving from the international situation. It has become well-known by now that, at the time, leading Western powers were considering intervening in the Hungarian events with force. I heard recently, and not just from anyone, that it was a mistake not to intervene militarily at the time. I, as a communist by conviction and ideology and a believer in socialism, and also as a men led by human feelings, I say that I wish neither for the Soviet people, nor for the U.S. people, nor for the whole of mankind that there should ever be a clash between the armed forces of these two countries. And, as a Hungarian, please allow me this much partiality in that the last thing I wanted then was that they should clash in Budapest, in Hungary.

Returning to the present: Our people want peace. They expect their official representatives to take a stand in favor of peace in the international scene. But they must be aware that the weight of our country's words is precisely proportional to the way in which we solve our tasks at home. If we work well, then the weight of the Hungarian People's Republic will increase, if not, then it will diminish. It has weight today, greater than ever before. Let us work in a way to preserve it. Everything will now be decided at the workplaces. I am sure that if the party, state, and economic leadership create good work conditions for both the higher and lower echelons, the people will understand this basic thought.

The economic reform is working in Hungary and all our plans can be implemented. If we create the financial basis for these plans, then nothing can hinder us in achieving results. If we are unable to provide adequate performance then we will stand on shaky ground. Therefore, in its latest decision the Central Committee indicated the way our party organs should work and also the way our state organs, economic units, collectives, and individuals should work.

Closely connected with this is the fact that, in the Central Committee resolution, we adopted a stand in favor of differentiation. We cannot carry on forever the practice of taking away the surplus, or the bulk of it, from units functioning excellently -- and there is an increasing number of such units in industry and agriculture -- and giving it to units that are hardly working or working poorly. Thus, we are in favor of differentiation. An able-bodied man capable of work should work according to his strength and skill, and should earn accordingly. That is, he should have a share of goods in accordance with his share in producing these goods.

The Majority of the People Want To Live Honestly From Their Work [subhead]

[Sugar] There is a consensus as regards principles. However, many people say that for successful economic activity we need appropriate social conditions. There is a need for agreement with both the goals and the methods. At present there is a lot of debate going on in Hungary, and public life is lively. Consensus is both a key word and an achievement of these 30 years. How do you and the party Central Committee evaluate the domestic political situation today?

[Kadar] The internal domestic political situation in Hungary is stable and firm. It rests on the people's power and the socialist social order. Our goal is the construction of socialism. There can be differing views on everything else and also debates, in their place, of course. I believe that the overwhelming majority of the population, a very big majority, are honest people who want to live on the results of their work. They want to work, and they expect that the conditions for this are provided for them. It is my conviction that the great majority of the workers will support the endeavors of the Central Committee expressed in this resolution. The most important task is to restore elementary order: Goods must be produced first and distributed afterwards.

The party members -- and I hope there are not too many "nominal" party members among them -- are aware of their responsibilities. State officials and leaders of various levels are also aware of their responsibilities. The production collectives have considerable scope for independent action at their disposal. We have created a more developed management system at the enterprises and the workers' representatives are now also able to have a say in the decisions. We must discuss everything in its own place. The enterprise council and the director and his staff should discuss production solutions and the change in product structure, and when they have come to a decision they should act in a uniform way. This must be so in the party, in all the social organizations, and in the state and economic leadership as well.

We are sometimes also accused of being -- so to speak -- obsessed with the economy and of neglecting cultural questions and other areas because we are concerned only with the economy. This is not true. It is a fact, however, that the economy is the basis of society. If economic activity is in order, then everything else that is built on it can also develop, culture, education, science. If, however, the economy does not function, there is no basis for the development of the society. I am confident that everyone will understand this. The majority of the people want to live honestly from their work and, naturally, they want to live increasingly better. But then they also have to work better.

We Will Solve Our Tasks [subhead]

[Sugar] Our problems have increased in the last few years, in part due to external reasons, and in part -- as you have also said -- due to our own mistakes. There are people who, as a result, evaluate our future in a pessimistic way. Others, however, have confidence that we will overcome the difficulties. What is your opinion about this?

[Kadar] Approaching the question in a slightly humorous way, a pessimist is always craftier than an optimist, because a pessimist always predicts a black future and if this does not materialize, none will call him to account for this.

But speaking seriously, I understand that there is a certain degree of concern because a responsible person thinking of the future will naturally feel concern about the way and direction of our development. I am an optimist and this also follows from my ideology. I have already served for a long time in different circumstances; I carried out illegal communist work for quite a few years in a capitalist system, too. Nowadays when I hear that the situation is rather difficult, I would be glad if someone would be kind enough to tell me when the situation was easy, because I do not remember any such time. Maybe because anyone who takes a responsible account of the situation and the tasks does not rest on the rare laurels provided by the issues that have been solved. I have confidence in the future, for the most part precisely because of the historical experiences we have acquired in the course of the development of the last 30 years. The Hungarian people are also confident, and the honest people are confident that we will solve our tasks.

[Sugar] Permit me to thank you for the interview and wish you a very pleasant holiday and a happy new year.

[Kadar] Thank you very much. From all my heart I reciprocate the good wishes to you and your colleagues and also to the staff of the press, radio, and television. Your work is very responsible and very important and it is very much in our interest that you should carry out this work well for the benefit of the good cause. I use this opportunity to wish the television viewers and radio listeners all the best.

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PZPR PLENUM ENDS MEETING, ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD172309 Warsaw PAP in English 1900 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 17 -- The 3rd plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee wound up here today after a two-day discussion on the tasks aimed to speed up qualitative changes in the national economy in the light of the resolution passed by the 10th PUWP Congress earlier this year.

Today's discussion continued to focus on the PUWP CC Political Bureau's report. All the contributions to the discussion were marked by the conviction about the right choice of the concept of economic acceleration of the country's development.

Hence, approval was voiced for the intentions and assumptions of the 2nd stage of the economic reform and for activities which stake on quality, modernity, and saving of raw and intermediate materials.

An equally positive assessment was given to all that contributes to eliminating waste, incompetence, and bureaucracy as well as those economic units which are not effective enough to spite of proper conditions created for them. A common denominator of this discussion was a statement to the effect that the space for initiative, inventiveness and resourcefulness is open to everyone.

The speakers underscored that every, even most detailed aspect of introducing the 2nd stage of the reform should be accompanied by the use of unconventional forms and methods of organizing production processes.

A corresponding view was voiced by Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski whose speech dwelt on the question about the real, deep, or perhaps even systemic causes of the fact that Poles lack impetus and boldness to reform with determination those structures which block the initiative of individuals and collectives.

While speaking about the support extended by the Reborn Trade Union Movement to the programme of accelerated development, Alfred Miodowicz referred to the resolutions passed by the recent congress of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) and said that the working people are against bureaucratic helplessness, disorder and inconsistency.

Some speakers dwelt on the housing construction, sharing the assessments presented on this issue in the PUWP CC Political Bureau's report.

Next, the Central Committee reviewed a draft resolution on the tasks in the field of speeding up qualitative changes in the national economy in the light of the 10th PUWP CC Congress' resolution, presented by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Marian Wozniak. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The plenary meeting also adopted an outline plan of the PUWP CC work for the years 1986-1991 and confirmed the nominations of members of PUWP CC task groups.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, speaking on behalf of the Political Bureau, proposed changes at the posts of heads of some Central Committee departments and the post of editor-in-chief of the CHLOPSKA DROGA paper.

The plenum approved of the proposal to recall Stefan Zawodzinski from the post of head of the CC Agricultural Department and approved of the nomination of Kazimierz Grzesiak, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and the Food Industry, to this post.

The plenum accepted the proposal to recall Antoni Gorny from the post of head of the CC Department of Intra-Party Management and approved of the appointment of Alojzy Zielinski, CC member and first secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Chelm, to this post.

Participants in the plenum also passed the motion to recall Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek from the post of editor-in-chief of the CHLOPSKA DROGA paper, following his request to retire, and approved of the appointment of Waldemar Swirgon, CC member, to this post. The closing speech at the plenum was delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

CC PLENUM SPECIFIES TALKS FOR ECONOMIC REFORM

LD181018 Warsaw PAP in English 2327 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 17 -- The 10th PUWP Congress said what to do and presented main directions of activity, while the 3rd PUWP CC plenum answered questions on how, who and when to do that, newsmen were told here today. The plenum also specified tasks connected with the 2nd stage of implementing the economic reform, with the review of organizational structures in economy and the state, and with attestation. It also described tasks for the party connected with the acceleration of changes in economy, it was said at a press conference held after the conclusion of the 3rd PUWP CC plenum here today.

Editor-in-chief of party daily TRYBUNA LUDU Jerzy Majka and deputy head of the PUWP CC Economic Department Wlodzimierz Hausner told newsmen that the debates defined precisely the essence of the 2nd stage of the economic reform. The reform's main elements comprise: Making real the parameters of economic calculus (prices, currency exchange, depreciation rates, limitation of subsidies, etc.) with a view to objectivizing conditions of financial assessment of enterprises, stimulation of production activity and crews' initiative, economy's approaching the state of equilibrium, increasing the impact of economic mechanisms on speeding up structural changes and curbing monopolization.

The 3rd plenum also ordered the staff appointed by the CC Political Bureau to carry out a broad consultative and information campaign in order to sound the public opinion on the rate and effectiveness of restoring the economic balance and on the social ramifications of the process. The point is in showing the possibility of "something in return for something," it was said at the press conference. The discussion at the plenum expressed unanimity on general issues, such as continuation of the economic reform in the shape drawn up at the 9th PUWP Congress, the strengthening of economic coercion, the necessity to depart from subsidies. The invited guests: Representatives of various social circles, trade unions, self-managements, managerial staffs in enterprises agreed with the opinion. At the same time, the discussion was very creative on the one hand, as it showed the possibility to solve problems, and critical on the other for it did not evade sharp assessment of negative phenomena, it was said at the conference.

During the 2nd stage of the reform those enterprises which work the best will gain profits. The average ones will maintain their position, and those working badly will lose. However, even the latter case does not mean that the burden of effects will be transferred to employees, it was said at the press conference following the conclusion of the 3rd PUWP CC full session here today.

TRADE UNION LEADERS GIVE PRESS CONFERENCE

AU111817 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Dec 86 p 2

[Teresa Grabczynska report on a press conference given by officials of the Polish trade union movement: "Important Decisions Only After Union Consultation -- date and place not given"]

[Text] Before questions were asked, Franciszek Ciemny, press spokesman of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ), provided information about the distribution of tasks among the seven deputy chairmen. Thus, Stanislaw Bar will be responsible for matters pertaining to organization and intervention; Zbigniew Cierpka will be responsible for education, culture, and trade union schooling; Wldozimierz Lubanski will be responsible for issues concerning health care, work, and the environment and for the affairs of pensioners. The extensive field of the economy, social policy, and housing construction will be the responsibility of Waclaw Martyniuk. Romuald Sosmowski will be responsible for union information and propaganda and sport and tourism, Wojciech Obarski will remain union "minister of finance" and will coordinate the work of voivodship trade union accords. International policy and cooperation is the domain of Jerzy Uzieblo.

The spokesman pointed out that although the Western press contains much speculation on the subject, the trade union movement numbers 7 million members; that figure is in relation to the 10,370,000 people employed in the socialized economy who have a right to form trade unions in accordance with the trade union law.

"We, that is, all of us, immediately went to workplaces to exchange views, to hear what comments work-forces had to make about our deliberations and decisions," explained Alfred Miodowicz in response to a question from TRYBUNA LUDU. He also said: "I was speaking with trade unionists at the Lenin Steelworks just yesterday... We admitted 200 new numbers during the 2 days the congress lasted."

J. Uzieblo added: "For me, the discussion in my union organization on the coast was a standard, as was the fact that an activist of the former trade union solidarity, who was well-known in his day, asked for a copy of our declaration. Our congress won recognition; the tough, critical discussion that took place at it was popular."

Other participants in the conference also shared the impressions they had received from meetings in various milieus. There was not much time for this because questions were being asked so rapidly.

Journalists were interested in the consequences of the amendment to the statute that forbids the holding of leadership Posts in both the OPZZ and the federations. When will union activists take the necessary decisions?

A. Miodowicz replied: "As soon as possible. I have already discussed this subject with the Federation of Steel Industry Unions. Everyone in the leadership of the OPZZ who is affected by this matter ought to act during the first quarter of the new year."

Foreign journalists, and this was not the first time they had done so, addressed many questions to A. Miodowicz, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo member. In reply to these questions he said the following, among other things:

"The basic party organization has the greatest influence on every party member. In my case, the basic party organization is that of the large furnace department at the Lenin Steelworks. If there is a rapid and mutual exchange of opinions between the OPZZ and the Politburo, then this is a positive phenomenon."

Many questions concerned economic issues and the critical debate on this subject that took place at the congress. Statements made by OPZZ representatives indicate that analysis and discussion are currently under way on the suggestions that were made during the congress deliberation and the arguments that were put forward in the premier's speech. Once all the "fors" and "againsts" are compared, union-government talks will certainly be held.

As far as collective labor agreements are concerned -- journalists also had questions to ask about this topic -- trade unionists are ready to negotiate new collective agreements from January 1987, that it, as soon as the new law, which was recently passed, comes into effect.

At the congress foreign delegations displayed much goodwill and understanding toward Polish trade unionists. But what consequences will this have?

J. Uzieblo explained: "Many meeting with representatives of foreign trade union organizations and central bodies were held after the congress. I personally took part in 31 such meetings. We signed two agreements, we postponed the signing of other agreements until the union congresses that are due to take place shortly in socialist countries are held. I have already commented on the "Brussels" decision, which the journalist from Norway asked about. It was a political act that was meant to diminish the importance of our congress. It failed completely."

There is no doubt that the question about the number of party members in the OPZZ's leadership and about how many leaders previously belonged to Solidarity was meant to be one of the "provocative" questions. The first reply -- that the reborn unions do not collect such statistics,and that no one asks where one has come from -- was not considered satisfactory.

The head of the OPZZ replied: "What matters to us is how many union members there are in the country and how quickly our ranks are growing. I am sure that all eight of us are members of the party, but as for who was previously a member of Solidarity, I simply cannot remember."

It emerged from replies given by individual members that only three deputy chairman had not belonged to Solidarity.

It also seemed strange to the union activists that they were asked if the OPZZ would help those freed under the recent amnesty to find work. It seemed strange, because there is a surfeit of work in our country. However, if someone does request assistance, he will receive it.

Questions were persistently raised about what the trade unions would do in the event that wages are frozen and prices continue to rise. The head of the OPZZ replied in an equally resolute manner:

"This would be a decision that would entail a great deal of responsibility for the government. There is no doubt that it would not be taken without holding social consultations and without the unions being asked for their opinions. But the fact of the matter is that it is not possible to deal with the difficult economic situation more rapidly without exposing society to various discomforts."

TRI-CITY INHABITANTS PAY TRIBUTE TO 1970 VICTIMS

LD171614 Warsaw PAP in English 1445 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 17 -- On the 16th anniversary of the events of Dec. 1970 inhabitants of the tricity of Gdansk, Gdynia, and Sopot paid tribute today to the fallen shipyard workers.

Flowers at the monument to victims of December, 1970 in Gdynia were laid by delegations of the "Komuny Paryskiej" shipyard, the Gdynia harbour, the "Nauta" repair shipyard, the Polish ocean lines, the "Dalmor" fishing enterprise, the naval shipyard, and the city council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON).

The delegations also included representatives of social, trade union, and youth organisations, and worker selfmanagement bodies.

FURTHER DETAILS ON JABLONSKI PAP INTERVIEW

AU151704 Wasrsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Dec 86 p 2

[Interview given by Professor Henryk Jablonski, former State Council chairman, prominent historian, and party and state activist, to Juliusz Solecki, PAP correspondent: "We Will Certainly Differ on Many Issues, But We Must Respect the State and Agree About It, Because It Is the Overriding Issue" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Solecki] As State Council chairman you signed the martial law decree 5 years ago. The decision to stop anarchy and destabilization went hand in hand with the declaration that indefatigable efforts would be made to promote renewal, democratization and agreement. How do you recall the drama of those days when politicians were forces to assume the enormous responsibility for the fate of the country and the people?

[Jablosnki] I am not very keen on thinking of those days. We have gone a long way since then, and much has changed in Poland. Today the unification of our forces for the best solution of the great problems facing us is so important that we should be most careful in discussing the subjects that are apt to stimulate unnecessary emotions and to recall the old divisions, which are a thing of the past for the overwhelming majority of our people.

To me the drama of those days in 1981 is shops with nothing to buy, the winter, the lack of coal and fuel, and the specter of civil war, which is more terrible than the specter of hunger and cold.

We have spoken of this many times and we have been right to do so.

At that time the most reactionary circles of imperialism daydreamed about turning Poland into a Lebanon or Afghanistan. We have also spoken of this on various occasions. All this is true, but to me the greatest drama was the fact that masses of honest people, patriots, and young people, who did what they did in good faith, were "on the other side." Many countries could envy us our young people.

Most of the people who in the eighties found themselves under the influence of the views of the Solidarity extremists, who tended more and more toward civil war, are now far from their 1980 or 1981 attitudes.

Poland's present political, economic, and social situation is different. After all, people now know who has filled the empty shops with goods. It is most necessary to bear this in mind.

We should also always bear in mind the thesis, which we have often repeated in various formulations and which was created by Comrade Jaruzelski and restated by various activists: "What is important is not where you come from, but where you want to go together with us."

If this is our credo, then let us not force other people to flagellate themselves and to avow their guilt. Let us simply keep on treading the road that was mapped out by the ninth and 10th party congresses. This is what matters.

It is true that we should not forget that in December 1981 the ranks of those who knew that Solidarity "leaders" wanted to take them to where they did not want to go continued to increase. While these people were honestly saying that they wanted socialism and rejected distortions, the Solidarity leaders who were debating in Radom wanted to say "no" to socialism and to overthrow it.

This process of people changing their views and attitudes continued to develop and could be seen, but it would have been unable to stem the coming catastrophe. This was our additional tragedy.

You say that the introduction of martial law went hand in hand with declarations on the continuation of renewal, democracy, and agreement. This had to be so. It is a fact that martial law, which was to last for as brief time as possible, was meant to ensure that we could continue renewal in peace, to democratize our system, and to create conditions for national agreement. Our declarations were followed by hard, consistent, and persevering efforts to implement what we had been declaring. It seems to me that this was the crux of what happened in December 1981. [passage omitted]

[Solecki] You have spoken of agreement. Could it be said that the realization of agreement, which is of great importance for accelerating our development and overcoming our diffiuclties, constitutes a genuine threat to those who, in defiance of the country's and people's most vital interests, continue their antisocialist stance?

[Jablonski] It is obvious that the greater our agreement the more rapid will be our march along the road mapped our by the 10th party congress. We will be able to increase our successes along this road, and, what is even more important, to intensify them through the agreement of all the forces of our people. In turn, this will weaken, almost automatically, the influence of the destructive antisocialist forces, because people will be able to find out that it is possible for socialism to score achievements and to solve important economic and social problems, of which there are many.

If we are able to solve these problems, we will attract more and more people to our socialist road, and this will hamstring the antisocialist forces you have spoken of. [passage omitted]

[Solecki] The periods before August 1980, between August 1980 and December 1981, and after December 1981 have certainly affected the thinking of our people. As a historian, do you think that our people's experience will become a lasting achievement of Polish patriotic and political thought?

[Jablonski] Even a look at our journalistic publications will convince us that their standards are much higher. They carry decidedly fewer slogans and indulge much less in highfalutin scintillation. Now they mostly go for what really matters.

I said that we should not harp on people's errors and discomfitures. After all, every individual does some soul searching, and this is much more important.

We can see with our own eyes how the people who did not always do the right thing in 1980-81 now continue to do positive work for the country. This means that they have undergone some sort of evolution. I think such people are more important than those who just seemed to be with us or who always toed the line.

I have great hopes with respect to our young people. The situation is still not what it should be, and young people have still not completed the evolution in question, but the thing is that they have been propelled by something against what was taking place in our country.

It goes without saying that young people have gone through trials and want to improve things. Perhaps the road they chose was a bad road, but their intentions were good, which means that they have feelings.

It bodes well that young people have feelings and are motivated not only by temporary advantage, but primarily by long-term considerations of the affairs of the people, culture, and the country and that these affairs stimulate them. We should not desire external charges and demand that people declare themselves at once in favor of what suits us. This is a dangerous thing because it often results in meaningless declarations.

PAP REPORTS URBAN WEEKLY NEWS CONFERENCE

LD162325 Warsaw PAP in English 2241 GMT 16 Dec 86

[By Jaroslaw Szychlinski and Jerzy Redlich]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 16 -- Poland is a country of pluralism, what harms the Polish-Swedish relations, removal of Odra River pollution, Poland surprised by a French minister statement -- these were the chief topics at today's weekly news conference by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban.

Poland -- a Country of Pluralism [subhead]

In connection with Western media citing certain Polish Catholic press enunciations demanding socio-political pluralism, which is allegedly non-existent in this country, Jerzy Urban made the following statement:

"Poland is a country of pluralism, as different views and beliefs are publicly voiced here. Polish society is organized into numerous organizations and representative bodies which, manifesting a diversity of attitudes, influence Poland's internal relations, incuding the decisions of authorities of all levels.

"Apart from the Polish United Workers Party, Poland has other political parties whose programmic identity has acquired remarkable additional value over the past few years. Wide influence is enjoyed by the Roman-Catholic Church which in the social sphere is active through its own organizations, Catholic intelligentsia clubs, a variety of councils and committees, and finally -- its press."

"The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) is active in Poland, grouping organizations of various nature and activists of different orientations. Those who consider their views as not compatible with the otherwise very broad platform of the PRON, can be active in other forms of developing socio-political thinking. The consensus group is an example. Let me also mention the freshly formed Consultative Council at the Council of State.

"Significant role stays with the trade unions -- A force independent of state authorities, marked my a variety of aspirations, and one which is critical and is a loose federation of different interest groups. The unions organize people of diverse union past. Territorial self-government bodies and factory self-management are active. Their role increases. They too, group people of various orientation.

"This entire diverse and evolving pluralist system of institutions fills more and more with contents the legal system governing public life in Poland, a system that has become more democratic after the reforms of the past few years.

"The opinion that Poland has no pluralism, no democracy or no way for one's views to surface and affect the shape of national agreement and the process of government -- insults millions of activists of different beliefs, views and types of activity."

"Pluralism in Poland has its limits, too. Outside them are those who profess aims that are in conflict with the aspiration of the majority of society keen to perfect socialist relations and none other," Urban said in his statement.

"Outside the scope of liberties are those who fail to approve of the political assumptions of the constitution. Also outside are those who, while living in Poland, are ideologically, politically and materially linked with Western agencies abroad that work in the interests of foreign countries. They treat Poland as an instrument in the international game against socialism and hold their political allies as agents.

"Let me declare in full firmness: We stand for pluralism. According to the resolution of the PUWP Tenth Congress, however, we are for a pluralism that does not strike at the bedrock of national existence and permanence of the state, which is made clear by the constitution.

"Some critics of our relations seek to bring back the situation from before Dec 13, 1981, and give access to forces whose activity is banned by the Polish Constitution, forces which had pushed Poland to the brink of a national catastrophe."

"The law on trade unions does not rule out union pluralism. Some of its provisions, also after some amendments were made, are pluralistic in character. However, for a transitional period, whose length will be defined by the Council of State, formation of more than one union at the same work establishment is banned. The measure was dictated by the lessons of Poland's latest history," he said.

"Our experience, analysis of the contents of all sorts of declarations and appeals, programmes and planned actions -- and above all, the activities, destroying social peace and order, or those who proclaim the slogans of the so-called union pluralism -- prove the correctness of the legal safeguards contained in the constitution and laws.

"The limitations on the scope of pluralism binding in Poland are in compliance with international conventions ratified by Poland, such as the international Civil and Political Rights Covenants, by the way, not ratified by the country that has been our most active critic assuming the role of a champion of human rights.

"For example, Article 19 of the covenants states that the liberties covered by it can be subject to legal limitations, if required by the security of the state and safeguarding public order.

Individual rights can also be limited, but these limits must be specified by law. Poland fully complies with these instructions," Urban told the conference.

"Poland's relations with Sweden have recently been given fresh, positive impulses. The relations are developing and we want to keep them so, so that they could become better and better.

"As is known, a huge truck with contraband has recently been sent from Sweden into Poland, carrying technical instruments for illegal activity in Poland by what has remained in Poland of the so-called underground.

"Interception of the contraband by Polish customs officers produced a lively response among the Swedish press in connection with an investigation going on in Sweden.

"The Swedish press is pondering the different mysterious circumstances surrounding the shipment of the cargo from the Swedish soil, such as the fictitious transport company at a non-existent address, giving an invented telephone number, false registration plates of the truck, a driver with no driving license. All this would mean breach of the Swedish law," Urban said.

"There are also suggestions in the Swedish press that the shipment was under protection of Swedish security police, or that the organizers cited its protection of Swedish security police, or that the organizers cited its protection to get their contraband through Swedish customs controls. "In Poland, the investigation into the affair is still continuing. For now, therefore, let me state as follows:

"We know that the shipment had been arranged by the Brussels bureau of Solidarnosc, and it is confirmed by that very bureau. We know that the latter is closely linked to the Western special services, including those in one of the Western powers. We know that on the Swedish territory they are represented, and such shipments are arranged, by Mr Marian Kaleta, who had been sentenced in Poland for trading in stolen platinum and arms.

"The shipment of such large contraband from Sweden might have been a sophisticated provocation, aiming to hamper the Polish-Swedish relations, by Polish political emigrants operating in Sweden, their superiors living in NATO countries, and by speical services of the overseas power, cooperating with and financing Solidarnosc structures in exile.

"The version of a provocation targeted at the Polish-Swedish relations is enhanced by the fact that the shipment was organized in such a way so as to violate also the Swedish law, and thus provoke Polish anger at the Swedish authorities. What was more, the means and methods used were such as are commonly disapproved of by Swedish society.

Exiled activists of Solidarnosc do not treat Sweden as a country that has become their second homeland, but as a starting base for hostile actions against Poland. Sweden is for them a link in third-states-financed shipment channels to Poland. We regret the instrumental exploitation of the Swedish territory, Swedish democracy and Swedish tolerance for non-Swedish, anti-Polish aims," Urban told the conference.

Answering a question about current pollution of the Odra river dumped by a leak of fuel oil from Czechoslovakia, Urban said a total of 54 tons of oil had been recovered till this morning. Estimates done on the basis of airborne observation of river surface say active resistance operation will end on Dec. 17, leaving behind only passive resistance dams in place.

The spokesman said that from the start of the first spillage Polish organs had taken vigorous actions together with Czechoslovak organs. A meeting of experts has already been held in Ostrava and plenipotentiary of the Polish Government for the ecnomy on border waters will go to Prague December 17. The Polish side estimates its own losses and will apply for damages.

Asked to comment on the participation of French Secretary of State for Human Rights Mr Malhuret in the inauguration of an exhibition in Paris featuring illegal publications in Poland over which Mr Malhuret assumed patronage and delivered a sharply worded speech, Urban said:

"Our embassy learnt about the prospective event from the press. The talks were held with deputy director for eastern Europe at the French Foreign Ministry on the even of opening the event. A representative of the Polish Embassy pointed out that participation of the member of the government in opening the exhibition would be incompatible with a tendency to improve relations and could only harm them. As can be seen, our intervention did not bring the desired result, which caused a sharp protest on the part of our embassy in our second talk at the French Foreign Ministry's division for Eastern Europe.

The news about these facts cannot be received here otherwise than with surprise and amazement. Such an active commitment by the member of the French Government into the event in question is an ostentatious support of such actions that are illegal in Poland. This is a particular interpretation of the universally applied principle of non-interference in the internal affairs, let alone the influence upon the atmosphere of relations and at a moment when declarations about readiness to improve them come to us from paris. It is also strange that the member of the French Government had time to stage demonstrations of this kind in a period so hectic for his government the spokesman added.

When asked whether this event put the shortly expected visit by the French foreign minister to Poland in question, Minister Urban observed that the assumption of a patronage over the exhibition mentioned above was incompatible with the goals of the visist. However, he added that he did not think the visit would not take place because of this.

PIORO ARTICLE VIEWS ALBANIA'S ISOLATION

AU091206 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 3 Dec 86 p 5

[Tadeusz Pioro article: "The Country of the Albanians"]

[Text] Not much is being written in Poland about Albania -- the most isolated country in Europe, one that totals about 3 million people. However, it is worth paying attention to certain features that have occurred in that country in the period since the death of Enver Hoxha, who led the country for over 40 years and who died in April 1985.

In 1962 Albania left CEMA and established closer relations with Mao's China. In 1968 it left the Warsaw Pact. It was the only country that refused to sign the CSCE Final Act and to participate in the process of European detente. Tirana has diplomatic relations with almost 100 countries, but it has suspended these relations with the USSR, the United States, Great Britain, and the FRG. It has severely reduced its relations with Yugoslavia and, following Mao's death, with China, because Albania condemns the reforms promoted by Beijing.

Enver Hoxha continued to almost completely isolate his country from the West and the East, but at the end of the seventies, when China's economic assistance for Albania was stopped, it had to expand its trade with some European countries, including the Balkan countries and Italy, which has always bought most of the Albanian chromium, copper, and nickel.

Albania's political cooperation with Poland is almost nonexistent. Our interstate relations are strictly formal, although both countries maintain their embassies. But our trade relations are relatively favorable. Our export to Albania includes some machines, coking coal, metallurgical articles, and chemicals. In exchange for this, Albania supplies us with vegetables, fruit, tobacco, cigarettes, and smokers' pipes, which can be bought in Warsaw only.

On the other hand, Albania maintains most extensive economic relations with Yugoslavia, despite the fact that the Tirana-Belgrade political relations became worse following the recent riots in the Kosovo Province, 77 percent of the inhabitants of which are Albanians.

Enver Hoxha's successor, 60-year old Ramiz Alia, who is first secretary of the AWP, and Premier Adil Carcani, who has been in office since 1982, continue Hoxha's line of domestic policy. Carcani succeeded Premier Mehmet Shehu, the political personality closest to Hoxha, who was accused of cooperation with foreign intelligence and of trying to overthrow Hoxha, and who committed suicide in December 1981.

By the way, Albanians have been self-sufficient in food for the past 10 years. They suffer no poverty, know no inflation, and pay no income tax, which was abolished in 1967. However, they live under severe conditions because they possess no private cars, may not travel abroad, have to observe very strict rigors of conduct and ideology, and keep away or are rather kept away from various forms of luxury such as television, silk hose stockings, and beauty aids.

However, recently there have emerged in Albania certain features that indicate that Tirana may abandon its self-imposed isolation. This year Albania was visited by Bavarian Premier Strauss, although Tirana maintains no diplomatic relations with Bonn, and the Albanian Government concluded a number of accords with Greece, including the accord on ending the formal state of war between the two countries. Albania also signed an accord with the IAEA in Vienna, which must have been the easiest accord to sign because Albania does not possess a single reactor. Negotiations are continuing about diplomatic relations with London, and this suggests that such relations will also be establshed with the FRG. The Albanian-Turkish ties have been tightened.

However, Albania's relations with the Warsaw Pact countries have not improved because of the Albanian leadership's anti-Soviet stand, which has not changed to any significant extent after April 1985. The USSR and the other socialist countries continue to make regular proposals to Albania on normalizing relations, but these proposals have been left unanswered so far.

Last September the AWP held its ninth congress [as published, Ninth AWP Congress was held 3-8 November] -- the first since Hoxha's death. It is true that congress dubbed the United States as the "main center of international reaction" and the "most irreconcilable enemy of revolution, socialism, and communism," but it also failed to stress Soviet policy in the context of the international situation and the struggle for peace. The congress decided that the priority commitment of Albanian foreign policy is intensification of relations with the Balkan countries in fields such as trade, science, culture, technology, and people-to-people relations.

That part of Alia's congress report can be regarded as a hint for the socialist countries in which he generally discussed relations with the European countries and spoke of the wish to develop these relations, stressing progress in trade with Romania, Bulgaria, and the GDR. The report also stressed that Albania would join no alliances.

However, as things are, Albania continues to be a country "left to its own devices" and a typical odd man out in Europe and in the international arena.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD172303 Warsaw PAP in English 1825 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Brussels, Dec. 17 -- Today was the first day of an official visit to Belgium by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, paid at the invitation of his Belgian counterpart Leo Tindemans.

In the morning, Orzechowski was received by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens. In the course of the meeting, which passed in a frank and constructive atmosphere, stressed was the importance of the visit which closes the period of normalization of relations and opens a new phase of dialogue on higher political levels.

Both men discussed the role of Poland and Belgium in building the infrastructure of European security and cooperation, and in this connection made an evaluation of bilateral relations, noting that political dialogue should facilitate the use of vast potentials of economic cooperation.

As Belgium is taking over the leadership of top EEC bodies effective Jan. 1, the sides discussed also Poland's relations with the organization.

On behalf of Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner, Orzechowski invited Martens to Poland, which was accepted with satisfaction. The timing of the visit is to be arranged through diplomatic channels.

Orzechowski's visit has aroused much interest in Belgium, with main newspapers DE STANOAARD and LA LIBRE BELGIQUE giving details of his visit as well as his profile.

The papers recalled that Belgium had curbed contacts with Poland in the early 1980's, on recommendation from NATO. But the situation has changed since then and the causes of reserve towards the Polish authorities were removed, LA LIBRE Belgique said, expecting return of the traditional harmony between both countries.

The first talks between the Polish and the Belgian foreign ministers were held in the afternoon at the Val Duchesse Palace. Besides, the two signed several agreements; on legal assistance in divorce, alimony and penal issues and legal information. The talks between Ministers Orzechowski and Tindemans will be continued Thursday.

Next, Minister Orzechowski left for the University in Louvain-La-neuve for a short meeting with Deputy President Jean Demal and delivered a lecture, which aroused live interest, as indicated by questions from the audience. After returning here in the evening, Minister Orzechowski came again to Val Duchesse, where Leo Tindemans gave an official reception in his honour. Both ministers delivered speeches.

SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 1987 PUBLISHED

AU160841 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Dec 86 p 1

["Law on National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the SR of Romania in 1987"; adopted by the Grand National Assembly on 12 December in Bucharest]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania adopts the following law:

Article 1 -- The uniform national plan of socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania for 1987 is adopted.

The major indexes of socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania are as follows:

No	Index	percentages calculated on the basis of prices on 30 November 1986 Increase compared to 1986
1.	Social product	6.0-6.5
2.	National income	8-9
3.	Industrial production	
	-- goods value	6-7
	-- net production value	9-10
4.	Agricultural production	
	-- goods value	6-7
	-- net production value	8-9
5.	Overall investments in the economy	6-7
6.	Foreign trade volume	7-8
7.	Manpower	0.7
8.	Labor productivity in the national economy (calculated on the basis of goods value)	7.5-8.5
9.	Reductions in expenditures per 1,000 lei of goods in the national industry	29.3
10.	Remuneration fund of working personnel	1.8
11.	Peasantry's income from work in agricultural production cooperatives and private farming	1.8
12.	Retail sales	1.2
13.	Public services	9-10

The Council of Ministers will take steps so that the ministries and other central and local bodies ensure:

a) Fulfillment of tasks established per branches, ministries, central departments, and enterprises through programs on improving the organization and modernization of productive processes designed to: expand and strengthen socialist ownership; attain supplementary productions by making full use of productive capacities; raise the technical level and quality of products; apply the socialist principle of remuneration in accordance with the quality and social importance of the work done; develop workers self-management and strengthen self-financing; and substantially increase efficiency in the entire national economy. All units must base their work on programs for improving the organization and modernization of productive processes; the provisions of these programs are compulsory for all working people's collectives;

b) Fulfillment and overfulfillment of production tasks, a smooth flow of the itemised production, and the further improvement of structural ranges, with a view to manufacturing products with high technical, functional, and economic parameters that

make better use of the resources of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy and can compete in foreign markets; fulfillment of the itemized production earmarked for export, under quality conditions and within deadlines envisaged in the contracts concluded with foreign partners;/ and a fast development rate of production in peak technical sectors, by giving priority to the necessary means for introducing mechanization, automation, and robots in manufacturing processes;

c) Observation of plan discipline and enhancement of control over the production process -- from the conclusion of contracts, technological preparatory work, securing supplies and the necessary manpower up to the actual manufacture of products and their delivery to domestic and foreign markets -- by strictly observing consumption norms and regulations for raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The planning of the itemized production, the distribution, contracting, and delivery of raw and other materials, fuel, energy, and all products as well as their utilization in the entire national economy will be done exclusively on the basis of approved consumption and reutilization norms, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 2 -- In 1987 the process of implementing the new agrarian revolution and carrying out comprehensive and intensive development work will be continued and expanded in agriculture, a basic branch of the national economy.

The Council of Minsters will take steps to:

a) Implement the provisions of the national program for attaining sure and stable agricultural yields, intensively using the productive potential of the land, and increasing the agricultural area, primarily the arable sections by means of hydromelioration work and better territorial planning and organization; Strictly observe crop structures and the areas earmarked for each crop, on the basis of plan provisions; and generally introduce strains and hybrids with high productive potential;

c) Reform agricultural operations on schedule and under optimal conditions, and administer efficiently and rationally chemical and natural fertilizers and pesticides;

d) Increase the number of livestock and the average and total animal productions by improving selecton, biological materials, and increasing birth rates;

e) Increase economic efficiency in all state and cooperative agricutlural units, better administer material and monetary assets, reduce expenditures, and cut back on the consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy.

Article 3 -- In 1987 the volume of investments will amount to 285 billion lei. Financial, material, and manpower resources will be concentrated on hastening the commissioning of investment projects now underway. Work may begin on new projects only after technical-economic and execution blueprints have been approved.

Investments will mainly be allocated for the modernization, automation, and overhaul of existing facilities, with a view to guaranteeing better production streamlining, integration, and specialization and raising economic efficiency.

Investment funds will be allocated for: expanding the energy and raw materials base; implementing the program on improving the organization and modernization of productive processes and the programs for land improvement, agricultural mechanization, and the development of other agricultural sectors; improving the technical and qualitative

level of products and reducing the consumption of raw materials, fuel, and energy; making better use of recoverable and reusable resources; taking new products into the production flow; and increasing labor productivity and the competitiveness of Romanian products on foreign markets.

Article 4 -- Scientific research, technological development, and the introduction of technological progress will have to make a substantial contribution to implementing the organization and modernization of production processes, better utilizing raw materials, raising the technical and qualitative level of production, reducing material and energy consumption, and rapidly increasing labor productivity and the overall efficiency of production by:

a) Improving and developing new technologies on processing raw materials; taking into production new materials, machines, and installations with higher performance levels;

b) Creating new strains of more efficient seeds and plants with better resistance to frost and drought and a shorter growing span; developing new animal breeds with higher productive potential and better feeding qualities as well as new feeding technologies for livestock;

c) Improving the typification, standardization, and technical norm setting of material and energy consumption, in order to raise the technical and qualitative level of production, increase the efficient functioning performance and durability of products, and enhance the efficiency of the entire economic activity;

d) Organically blending basic and applied research and strengthening cooperation between research, education, and production, in order to actually put into production the projects elaborated by the activity of scientific research, technological development, and the introduction of technical progress and to reduce the length of the research-design-production cycle.

Article 5 -- In order to secure the material base of the plan, the Council of Ministers will take steps to:

a) Intensify the use of domestically produced raw and other materials; notably reduce energy and fuel consumption in all fields; strictly limit the consumption of liquid hydrocarbons and replace them with brown coal and other less valuable energy resources; reduce technological losses, and expand heat recovery and the use of new energy resources; strictly observe consumption norms and regulations and prescribed stocks of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy; and increase the contribution of reusable materials to meeting national economic requirements for raw materials, by intensifying their recovery;

b) Ensure that the release of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy for consumption purposes is done separatedly for the domestic and foreign markets, on the basis of contracts concluded with domestic and foreign consumers. Raw and other materials in excess of requirements for the contracted production represent intangible stocks which are passed into the state reserves.

Nonobservance of contracts and of consumption norms and regulations as well as any change in the destination of the production and other resources will be punished in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 6 -- In the national industry labor productivity will increase by 7.5-8.5 percent and production costs per 1,000 lei of commodity production will be reduced by 29.3 lei. [paragraph continues]

In order to substantially raise economic efficiency in all branches and sectors of activity, the Council of Ministers will take steps to implement the program for markedly increasing labor productivity and improving the organization and setting of norms for work as well as the programs for reducing production costs and material expenditures, for organizing and modernizing production processes, for improving the credit and financing system for economic activities and for perfecting economic-financial norms.

Steps will be taken to ensure that each economic unit firmly applies the principles of workers self-management and economic-financial self-administration in order to implement a strict system of savings in all sectors; likewise, all units should ensure, within the limits of their own incomes and expenditures budget, that they can cover all expenses from their own resources and obtain maximum returns from each leu spent.

Article 7 -- In order to fulfill the foreign trade plan, the Council of Ministers will take steps to ensure that the ministries, other central and local bodies, central departments, and enterprises give priority to fulfilling the export plan.

Steps will be taken to:

a) Intensify canvassing of foreign markets and conclude contracts with foreign partners on the entire volume of exports and imports, under conditions of high efficiency; secure the commodity fund earmarked for export by manufacturing products on time and in accordance with structural ranges, technical and qualitative levels stipulated on contracts with foreign partners; and efficiently manage the hard currency funds earmarked for financing imports by each ministry;

b) Diversify marketings forms and expand markets; complete all international economic and technical cooperation ventures;

c) Secure the necessary manpower and equipment for completing construction-assembly work abroad on schedule and under competitive conditions, and promoting the export of blueprints, technical studies, and knowhow.

Article 8 -- The national income will ensure the necessary resources for further developing the forces of production and improving the people's material and cultural living standard.

The Council of Ministers will take steps to:

a) Fully implement provisions of the program on the application of regional self-management and self-sufficiency measures, and the uniform program on increasing yields in the private plots of members of cooperative farms and in private farming, with a view to ensuring better public supplies of agricultural and food products and industrial consumer goods;

b) Fully and regularly deliver to the people the goods envisaged by plan and ensure that the products are of good quality and come in diversified ranges, so as to meet the demands of various categories of consumers;

c) Expand public catering; increase and diversify the production and marketing of cooked and semicooked foods so as to make work easier in private households;

d) Judiciously distribute public supply stocks throughout the country;

e) Further improve and develop services, expand the range and network of public services, improve their quality in accordance with requirements, and efficiently use existing facilities and local manpower.

Article 9 -- Enterprises, central departments, ministries, and other central and local bodies will take steps to firmly apply the principles of the new system of remuneration and of distribution of the working people's incomes, by closely linking each working man's incomes to concrete results attained in his activity. Likewise, steps will be taken to apply the overall contract system and peace-work system, as a basic form of remuneration in all economic units in industry, agriculture, construction-assembly, transportation, trade, tourism, scientific research and technological development, design, and other economic sectors.

Article 10 -- Measures will be taken to further improve medicare and social assistance -- by placing particular emphasis on protecting the people's health and raising the birth rate -- and to develop education, culture, physical education, and sports. Resolute steps will be taken to make maximum use of the material based of these sectors and to manage more efficiently the funds earmarked for social and cultural activities.

Article 11 -- Firm steps will be taken to rationally distribute forces of production throughout the country, in accordance with the program-directive on regional development, and to implement the targets of the national program on planning the territory and urban and rural localities.

Article 12 -- In 1987 150,000 apartments will be commissioned, of which 20,000 will be in villages.

Article 13 -- The Council of Ministers, as the supreme body of state administration, will periodically examine the implementation of the uniform national plan and will exercise strict control over the manner in which established tasks are being fulfilled. Likewise, it will act resolutely to ensure optimal utilization of the economic potential of our country, most profitable management of the national wealth, and greater order and discipline in all fields of activity. In this respect, it will take steps to ensure that ministries, other central bodies, the working people's councils in central departments and enterprises, the county people's councils and the Bucharest Municipality People's Council fully implement the 1987 plan provisions. At the same time, it will take steps at all economic organizational levels to improve the planning and supervise the attainment of the itemized production and exports, to commission new units and attain their planned parameters, to raise labor productivity and reduce manufacturing costs, and to increase efficiency and profitability in all fields.

Article 14 -- The indexes of the uniform plan for socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania for 1987 and the measures to implement the programs on the organization and modernization of production processes will be distributed among plan holders under a State Council decree.

Article 15 -- The performance of the 1985 uniform national plan of socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania, adopted under the Law no 17/1984, is approved according to the communique of the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council of Romania, The Council of Ministers, the State Planning Committee, and the Central Directorate of Statistics on the fulfillment on the 1985 uniform national plan of socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania, published in the Official Bulletin, Part III no 9 of 7 February 1986.

CEAUSESCU GREETS HASANI ON SFRY NATIONAL DAY

AU041746 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 86 p 5

[Cable from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to SFRY President Sinan Hasani on SFRY National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Sian Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidium, Belgrade:

On the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of the republic and the 43rd anniversary of the session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia, I extend to you, the SFRY Presidium, and the Yugoslav peoples cordial congratulations and warm wishes for new successes in the socialist construction in neighboring and friendly Yugoslavia, on behalf of the State Council of the SR of Romania, all the Romanian people, and myself personally.

I express the conviction that -- in the spirit of understandings reached during the high level meetings, including during our recent meeting in Bucharest -- the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia will further deepen and consolidate, in the interest of our peoples and of the cause of socialism, understanding, cooperation, and peace in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

DPRK SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DELEGATION VISITS

AU161505 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1357 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/12/86 -- Invited by the National Committee for Science and Technology, over December 11-16 a delegation of the State Committee for Science and Technology (SCST) of the DPR of Korea, headed by Yi Cha-Pang, chairman of the committee, visited Romania.

The SCST chairman conducted talks with Ion Ursu, deputy chairman of the National Committee for Science and Technology, making a wide and useful exchange of information on research, technological development and promotion of the technological progress in the two countries.

While in Romania the Korean delegation visited research and technological engineering institutes, higher-learning institutes and economic units and saw some of the achievements in the fields of science, technology, education and production.

Ceausescu Receives Official

AU151933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/12/86 -- December 15, RCP general Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, now visiting Romania.

The guest thanked for the interview and showed that he was honoured to hand over to the Romanian leader a message from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPR of Korea, and to convey him best wishes of success in his highly responsible activity at the head of the party and state for the building of the new society of Romanian soil.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and the wishes and asked that a warm salute and best wishes be conveyed to the Korean leader, new successes to the friendly Korean people in the socio-economic development of their homeland.

During the talk, stress was laid on the growing evolution of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and Workers' Party of Korea, between the two countries and peoples, with emphasis on the importance of summits in Bucharest and Pyongyang in their many sided development. The fine cooperation between Romania and DPR of Korea in science and technology and the possibilities to further expand bilateral links were evinced. The further expansion of the traditional Romanian-Korean links was shown to be to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace and cooperation worldwide.

Approaching world political issues, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that under the current international conditions, most serious and complex, everything possible should be done to halt the arms race and pass on to disarmament, nuclear above all, to assert a new policy of detente, security, peace and understanding among nations. It was stressed that everything should be done to solve politically all interstate litigious problems, to eradicate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order, with emphasis on the important role of developing countries, small and medium-sized states, which constitute the big majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of collaboration, independence and peace. It was highlighted that scientific and technological gains should be used for exlusively peaceful purposes, in the interests of development, of each country's multilateral progress.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed Socialist Romania's and the Romanian people's solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people for the fulfillment of their foremost aspirations at peaceful, democratic and independent reunification of Korea.

Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Committee for Science and Technology, attended the interview.

Elena Ceausescu Receives Praise

AU131734 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/12/1986 -- On December 12 in the afternoon Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, received Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who is paying a visit to Romania.

The guest showed he was particularly honoured to convey Elena Ceausescu friendly greetings and best wishes of success in her activity for the development of science and technology, for the general progress of the Romanian people, on behalf of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thanking, Elena Ceausescu requested that a friendly salute and best wishes of success in his activity at the head of the party and state be conveyed to Kim Il-song on her behalf.

The guest also addressed Academician Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc., a warm message from the Korean scientists as well as wishes of further successes in her rich and productive activity.

Answering, Elena Ceausescu conveyed the Korean scientists the wish to score ever greater achievements in their work.

Yi Cha-pang pointed to the keen interest aroused among researchers and scientists in the DPR of Korea by the Elena Ceausescu's highly valuable and topical works on the stereospecific polymerization of isoprene and new researches in macromolecular compounds, recently printed in the Korean in Pyongyang. It was assessed that the publication of those works would help a better knowledge of Romanian achievements in science and technology, and strengthen the links of friendship and collaboration between Romanian and Korean scientists, the cooperation between the two countries.

During the interview questions were approached related to the stage and prospects of deepening Romanian-Korean technical-scientific cooperation, of the programmes of mutual concern in chemistry, metallurgy, mining, electrical engineering, machine building, agriculture and other sectors of scientific research and technological development.

The belief was expressed that the technical-scientific potential of Romania and the DPR of Korea, the relations of close friendship between the two peoples provided possibilities for the further expansion of cooperation between Romanian and Korean scientists, which will contribute to the economic and social progress of the two countries, to the general cause of peace and understanding among nations.

The interview was attended by Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Committee for Science and Technology.

Cho Yong-kuk, ambassador of the DPR of Korea to Bucharest, also attended.

BRIEFS

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY ACHIEVEMENTS -- Bucharest AGERPRES 16/12/1986 -- Higher productivity is a permanent concern of the working collectivities in the Romanian extractive industry. Over 1965-85 per worker physical productivity increased by 247 per cent in coal extraction and by 105 per cent in oil drilling. The non-ferrous and non-metalliferrous production rose several times more particularly on the basis of productivity growth. Following a vast investment programme fixed assets increased 4.7-fold. Special stress has been laid on increasing physical productivity per each product, on equipment intensive and extensive utilization indices. According to data supplied by the relevant ministry the Romanian extractive industry scored important successes this year with this basic indicator. The mining combines of Deva, Baia Mare, Ploiesti and others have overfufilled the plan. At the Vetel mine physical productivity increased by 123.5 per cent from plan provisions. The Certej mining enterprise, the flotation and mining units in Baia Mare, Baia Sprie, Baia de Aries have scored percentages of 109-118. At the Voievozi coal enterprise the planned productivity was topped by 119 per cent. The units of the Mosoaia oil field rank first in the respective branch in point of this indicator. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1447 GMT 16 Dec 86 AU]

POLITICAL SCIENTISTS VIEW SOCIALISM'S FAILINGS

LD181023 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0012 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, December 18 (TANJUG) -- Not a single freedom in any socialist country, including Yugoslavia, has been carried out in full due to "the primordial sin of socialism," that is, the misconcepton that a subsistence and not a commodity type of production is appropriate for socialist society. The above point sums up the discussions about the "necessity of economic reforms in socialist countries" conducted by distinguishing Yugoslav political scientists and economists in Belgrade last week.

Socialism's economic lag behind capitalism was in fact ascribed to socialism's wariness of market economy at the Belgrade gathering. In order to advance, socialism must "make peace" with the market in economy and with democracy in politics, participants in the Belgrade gathering set out.

Dr Ivan Stojanovic, for his part, underscored that the elimination of exploitation must also be an essential element of socialism. He observed that history, however, shows that bureaucracy can exploit workers more heavily than capital and is, therefore, the hardest opponent of both the market and democracy, and also of socialism.

Dr Kiro Gligorov expressed the conviction that self-management democracy in Yugoslavia is not possible without the acknowledgement of the criteria of commodity production and a greater autonomy for the economy. "We muste change both the course and the philosophical essence of socialism so that the social ownership of the means of production could prove itself in the conditions of commodity production," Gligorov said.

Gligorov drew attention by observing that "it is not accidental that the Soviet Union is now returning to the N.E.P. (the New Economic Policy proclaimed by Lenin in 1921)." Gligorov specified that "socialism in fact committed a strategic error when it parted with the law of value." This, as participants in the Belgrade gathering pointed out, was an ideological error, committed out of the wrong conviction that after the character of the authority and ownership are changed, the foundations of society automatically change also and the laws of commodity production need no longer be acknowledged.

FEDERATION COUNCIL MEMBERS DISAGREE ON MEMORANDUM

AU092006 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The Council of the Federation has had a session discussing the documents of socioeconmic development in the next year. A dozen members of the council made some remarks on the draft resolution, and what was heard most frequently was that one does not see how our society is going to fight inflation. Despite many remarks, on the whole, the document was endorsed. The session of the Council of Federation was opened by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and also attended by Radovan Vlajkovic and Nikola Ljubicic, members of the Presidency. The council paid tribute to eight of its members who have died since its last session on 16 July. Milos Milosavljevic, vice president ofthe Federal Executive Council, spoke about the measures of the economic policy in the next year. Olivija Rusovac reports from the Assembly building:

[passage omitted] Members of the Council of the Federation expressed the unanimous opinion that postponing changes over many years has caused the crisis and made the struggle against inflation uncertain.

Several speakers pointed out that measures now offered by the Federal Executive Council are not new and that they were already tried in our society in the past. Osman Karabegovic said that the question of inflation is the weakest part of the resolution and warned of social tension and discontent of the people whose criticism, as he put it, goes past official policy which is insuffifiently sensitive to that criticism. In general, while talking about the resolution, members of the Council of the Federation also touched upon political circumstances. Anka Berus, for instance, finished her speech by saying that the leadership must change its attitude toward society to ensure changes. Mirko Perovic expressed doubt that the resolution can contribute to solving the crisis without amendments to the constititions.

The speech of Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo provoked rejoinders. Tempo said that production relation is poorly established and that what is involved is social property. A cadre change with many young people, if it fails to ensure protection of social property, cannot count on my support, Tempo said, and connected this remark with the debate in a part of the Serbian press. Tempo did not agree with the way that the Memorandum of the Serbian Science Academy become public. According to him, that document has values in its first part, while the second part offers some unacceptable arguments, but he agreed that remarks on the memorandum should be voiced publicly.

Petar Stambolic answered Tempo's critical remarks bout Serbian political leadership, saying that, among other things, it is, unfortunately for its opponents, united in its work. Stambolic assessed the memorandum as the essence of nationalism, which calls for the breakup of Yugoslavia.

Answering Stambolic, Svetozar Vukmanovic said that he is only in favor of a public debate, while Sinan Hasani suggested that the Council of the Federation dissociate itself from the part of Tempo's speech pertaining to the memorandum.

BORBA DECRIES INVITING MEDIA TO LC SESSION

AU122114 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Dec 86 p 4

[V.V. report: "'Strictly Confidential' for the Public"]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 3 Dec -- Although today's session of the LCY Statutory Commission (chaired by Jovo Ugricic) was not held behind closed doors, correspondents cannot present to their readers the basics of the grievances that a number of LC members had sent to the 13th LCY Congress. Namely, the position was adopted that accredited journalists are not to write about this. One should say here that the dilemma of whether one should inform the public used to appear in the past and when such questions were on the agenda of the commission, although this fall, journalists wrote about some of the grievances sent to the 13th congress when reporting on the session of another commission (the Commission for Petitions, Appeals, and Complaints). In such circumstances, however, it really is not clear why the media is invited to sessions at all. It is probably because "strictly confidential" was not said anywhere. [passage omitted]

MILKULIC RECEIVES IMF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

LD162353 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2210 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, December 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic today received in Belgrade Post Humus, [name as received] International Monetary Fund (IMF) Executive Director, who is on a working visit to Yugoslavia.

The ensuing talk covered the cooperation between Yugoslavia and the IMF, and was attended also by Dusan Vlatkovic, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia. Humus acquainted Mikulic with the results of the talks which an IMF delegation had in Yugoslavia over the past two weeks.

ITALIAN VESSELS CAUGHT ILLEGALLY FISHING

LD172217 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1813 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Umag, December 17 (TANJUG) -- Seventeen Italian vessels were spotted illegally fishing for shells around three miles inside Yugoslav territorial waters off Savudrija at around 09:30 hours Yugoslav time today by a Yugoslav police patrol boat. The patrol fired a warning rocket, but the warning was heeded only the crew of the "Serenella I" which was the deepest inside Yugoslav territorial waters, while the other vessels fled. The "Serenella I" in fact shielded the other Italian fishing vessels and made possible their retreat from Yugoslav territorial waters.

"Serenella I" captain and owner Esperto Gamba, 44, of Choggia has admitted having known that he was fishing in Yugoslav territorial waters. The "Serenella I", with Captain Gamba, his two sons and two other crew members on board, was taken by the police patrol boat to Umag, where the captain was handed over to a magistrate. Yesterday, too, Italian fishing vessels from Choggia were caught illegally fishing in Yugoslav territorial waters.

Italian Vessel Fined

LD172220 Belgrade TANJUG in English GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Umag, December 18 (TANJUG) -- The crew of the Italian fishing vessel "Solitario" was fined with 330,000 dinars by the magistrate in the Yugoslav town of Umag for fishing illegally in the Yugoslav territorial waters and illegally crossing the Yugoslav border.

The Italian vessel was stopped by the Yugoslavi patrol from Umag yesterday at about 10 a.m. three miles inside the Yugoslav waters, level with Savudrija. At the time as many as 37 italian vessels were illegally fishing in the Yugoslav waters, but they managed to escape the Yugoslav patrol.

Commentary on Prior Incidents

AU112122 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 3 Dec 86 p 2

[VJESNIK editor Radovan Stipetic commentary: "Glance at the Other Shore"]

[Excerpts] The recent death of an Italian fisherman in the Gulf of Trieste, and the events that immediately followed, have shown how fragile the buildings of interstate relations are: even that patiently built for years (postwar relations between Yugoslavia and Italy) and not infrequently considered extremely firm and declared an example for others is suddenly endangered by, objectively speaking, a minor event which happened because of unreasonable behavior of both sides. Fishing illegally in other people's waters, and doing that persistently, is not a gesture for which one can expect endless tolerance, but there were other ways, other than machine-gun fire, to protect the authority of the state border in a less painful way. [passage omitted]

The Trieste incident is a warning that there is nothing in international relations which can be considered so firm and lasting that it does not need to be guarded and strengthened all the time. Particularly if relations -- like the ones between Yugoslavia and Italy -- are still burdened by debts from the past which simply cannot be erased, and if today we still have several accounts which could have been settled only with more resoluteness. [passage omitted]

The circumstances are still favorable for strengthening that good which is common to working masses, the so-called little man on both sides, and one should hardly pay attention to any other interests in this context. They are "still" favorable, since one never knows what a new day may bring. Despite a more serious economic and political crisis that provokes forces which -- consciously or not -- bring foreboding, the attitude still dominant in Yugoslavia is that perspective can be gained only in open comparison and competition with the open world, and one feels that Italy today is a precious link with the significant factors of the general fate. In Italy, on the other hand, there is almost a consensus of political forces on the positive attitude toward such a Yugoslavia, irrespective of whether the consensus is only in world (PCI), both in words and deeds (PSI) [Italian Socialist Party], or without many words, but definitely in deeds, which is important after all (DC) [Christian Democratic Party].

To alleviate the impact of possible negative incidents and to further the development of relations around the Adriatic, one needs not only goodwill, but also political resoluteness, diplomatic capability, and statesman reality. [passage omitted] One must here sometimes renounce illusions and haggling, through which one asks for more to at least get less (and wasted time is, most frequently, the only result of this haggling) and some self-admiring assumptions about one's "role" and "importance" which fail to be verified on an international level. To gain something, one cannot only demand, one should do something too. Several years ago, a celebration was organized to mark the opening of a border crossing between Italy and Yugoslavia. On the Italian side, a highway was built to the crossing and on the Yugoslav side there was a meadow (it is still there). Some demands for benefits to Slovenes in Italy are already becoming customary which are unrealistic (and would be so in any other country as well), so those demands serve only as a linguistic exhibition and as an excuse for inactivity in other spheres. It is interesting how persistently one demands of Italy the restitution of some archival acts that Yugoslavia renounced as far back as the 1956 Paris peace conference. The signing of a new agreement on fishing in Yugoslav territorial waters, which is a declared joint interest of both states, is slowed down through local and false patriotism. What they want to say is that one should defend our sea, which is rich in fish from fishermen from the other side where there is no sign of fish. Well they, why do they not catch all those fish, why there is no fish on our tables? This is not to mention the fact that the catch on the Italian part of the Adriatic coast is seven times as big as on our side, with the Adriatic being marginal for Italian fishermen compared to other seas.

Taboo [subhead]

As one person well-informed about our foreign policy warned in a recent letter to an influential daily, the foreign policy is one of the rare activities in our country in which taboo still exists. We hold open discussions -- sometimes clever, sometimes not -- about everything, even that which is of existential importance for people and the state, but an open discussion is certainly the best way to improvement. The socialization of international activity, however, has stopped at many forums and councils that deal with it institutionally, and is important and necessary, but is not everything. When something is socialized, then all the public, each citizen has his say about it. According to the ruling criteria of discreet silence, we would have to believe that ours are the best diplomats in the best of all ministries, and already Voltaire in his day laughed at that way of thinking.

'TWO SHADOWS' FALL OVER GOOD TIES WITH ROMANIA

AU161657 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Dec 86 p 2

[Slobodan Pavlovic commentary: "Excessive Shadows"]

[Excerpts] For years and decades, Romania and Yugoslavia have been neighbors living together on good terms and in harmony. This means neighbors who respect and understand each other, visit each other, and live in solidarity, who rejoice and celebrate together when it is time for celebrations and joys, and help each other in critical situations and when dark clouds come.

It is not strange then that the SFRY Presidency, assessing Sinan Hasani's recent visit to Bucharest, stated that this visit had given a new stimulus to the advance of bilateral cooperation and that relations between Yugoslavia and Romania have been developing successfully. Nor is it strange that Nicolae Ceausescu said in Belgrade in April 1984 that "The Romanian and Yugoslav peoples -- as neighboring peoples who are resolutely engaged in socialist development -- can turn their relations into an example of cooperation between peoples who build socialism."

In only 24 hours, two shadows have fallen over this constant in Romanian-Yugoslav relations. The first -- mentioned in a public announcement -- is that the Romanian partner continues its years-long practice of violating the interstate convention by lowering the Danube level in the Iron Gate area, whereby (probably without such an intention, but not paying attention to our warnings either) it brings the Yugoslav electric power system to a state nearing collapse [predinfarktno stanje]. The second is the consequence of the fact that Romanian border officials go farther and farther in mistreating, blackmailing, and humiliating Yugoslav citizens, thus objectively also insulting the country from which those people come.

What is wrong there now and with whom?

The Iron Gate "electric shock" is repeating itself for the sixth year in a row. This is why it is surprising that each time our side waited literally until the last moment and only then reproach the Romanian partner publicly and present it clearly with the fact that those are flagrant examples of violating an importal and sensitive interstate agreemenet, which was written down and signed precisely to prevent such things from happening; and also to let them know that this cannot be tolerated endlessly, despite all our understanding for the difficulties our neighbor is encountering along its specific socialist road, including problems connected with the chronic shortage of power. [passage omitted]

Both we and our Romanian neighbors will have to keep in mind that the slogans about good-neighborliness and development of cooperation cannot be best seen in the dark threatening to cover us over Danubian borders. To be honest, one would have to use up a little more power to shed light on the disagreements about Iron Gate and also to be able to see better, observe, and comprehend the unacceptable attitude toward many Yugoslav tourists who are coming to the territory of the neighboring and friendly SR of Romania (this, of course, cannot fully apply to numerous smugglers' caravans).

The right question about the treatment of our people at the Yugoslav-Romanian border was asked in the Assembly last week: Why had we not asked that question before?

There is, though, a special and much more serious question which goes beyond the framework of all those "delegate questions": Why are we not, as a country, more actively interested in the position of members of the Serbian and Croatian minorities in the SR of Romania and in the problems they are facing in preserving their national individuality?

DAILY NOTES ALBANIA 'TIRED OF BEING ALONE'

AU101534 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 86 p 4

[Zarko Rakic article: "Tired of Being Alone"]

[Excerpts] Albania and the FRG will exchange ambassadors next year. This report has come from the usually well informed FRG weekly DER SPIEGEL, which states precisely that the two countries will resume diplomatic relations already in the first half of the coming year. [passage omitted]

In secret negotiations for many years already, Bonn and Tirana have been trying to find a way to normalize mutual relations. The goodwill of the both sides bounced off Albania's unyielding request that the FRG pay war reparations to it. The talks had been in abeyance until Franz Joseph Strauss, CSU leader and Bavarian premier, stepped onto the scene. [passage omitted]

The skill of even the most adroit diplomat is powerless if the other side fails to accept the proffered hand. This time -- something that during past few years is no longer a rarity -- Albania readily replied to the other side's invitation. When analyzing Albanian affairs, it seems that a country that has lived in a sort of voluntary isolation for years is now making careful steps into the world.

There are many examples of this, particularly since Enver Hoxha's death. Let us only take a cursory glance at a list of the latest Albanian international moves.

A protocol on trade with Romania was signed, a Greek envoy visited Tirana, an Albanian delegation travelled to Cuba, the opening of an information center in Brussels was announced, diplomatic relations with Spain were established....

One should not, however, overestimate the significance of these moves. The Ninth AWP Congress was held in Tirana recently and it dispersed all speculation about possible internal changes or a turn in foreign policy. Albania remains absolutely loyal to Enver Hoxha's teaching and political heritage.

"Albania will not link its freedom and independence to some alliances and bloc divisions," Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the party said then. "Albania will defend its freedom and independence alone and with its own forces."

For the umpteenth time, Albania has settled accounts with -- according to Albanian attitudes -- "revisionist trends: Yugoslav, Soviet, Chinese, and Eurocommunist." Condemned were "American imperialism" and "Soviet socialimperialism." When one adds here some assessments from the past -- "the revival of detente: a discredited imperialist comedy"; "CSCE: conference in insecurity of Europe"; "the Stockholm farce"; "The Rejkyavik disaster"; "CEMA as integration dictated from Moscow"; and the like -- it is clear that in its foreign policy as well, Tirana remains on Enver Hoxha's road.

And it was built that road alone, from the break of relations with Yugoslavia in 1948, then the break with the Soviet Union in 1961, to the separation with China in 1978. Through Enver Hoxha's policy, the independence and autonomy of the country turned into isolation and strict exclusiveness. The recognition only of the Albanian, Stalinist model of socialism left little room for contacts with progressive forces in the world. And now, when the country is -- as a newspaper has put it picturesquely -- tired of being alone, Albania is carefully choosing those to whom it will be a little more close.

The latest modest links with some West European countries (France, Switzerland, Italy, and Scandinavian countries) are a confirmation of certain Albanian selectiveness. Albania cannot be alone any longer, but its opening toward the world will nevertheless last.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO BENIN, LIBYA -- Vlatko Cosic, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and pleniotentiary of the SFRY of Benin, has presented his credentials to President Mathieu Kerekou. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22-23 Nov 86 p 7 AU] Milutin Galovic, newly appointed SFRY ambassador to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, yesterday presented his letters of credentials to Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the Libyan Committee for Foreign Liaison. The head of the Libyan foreign ministry highly appraised the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Libya in all spheres. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Nov 86 p 5 AU]

GREEK SOCIALIST TIES -- Athens, Dec 17 (TANJUG) -- The need for Yugoslav-Greek relations to develop in the spirit of good-neighbourship was stressed at the talks today between Mirko Ostojic, member of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, and officials of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK). They noted that a salient role can be played in this domain by direct cooperation between PASOK on one hand and the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, the League of Communists, and other Yugoslav organizations on the other. Mirko Ostojic, who is also president of the alliance's commission for international relations, is heading a delegation of the Yugoslav League for Peace at the Athens Conference on Peace and Disarmament. Today Ostojic met with member of the executive of the PASOK Central Committee Jenn Caravelli and secretary of the PASOK International Relations Department Vasilis Constantineas. They conferred on the situation in the Balkans and the Mediterranean, and the actions of progressive political forces in the Mediterranean region in the domain of ensuring peace, cooperation, and confidence build-up. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1602 GMT 17 Dec 86 LD]

KOSOVO EXPORTS DECLINE -- According to data made available by the Economic Chamber of the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo, the 1986 export plan will not be fulfilled. During the first 10 months of the current year, exports reached a total figure of $137.5 million, which is 25.5 percent less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The province planned exports of $328.6 million for 1986, but by November only 56.6 percent of the plan had been fulfilled. Only 65 percent of the imports plan has been fulfilled. Since imports exceed exports, the Kosovan economy has experienced a deficit of $10.7 million for the 10-month period. Exports to the convertible currency area were down 33 percent on the corresponding period in 1985. Exports to the clearing area are also down 22.3 percent. [Excerpt] [Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Dec 86 AU]